

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday August 2nd 1919



American, British, Japanese Colonial Policy—
Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

Japan's Distressing Five Minutes

By Upton Close

China's Opportunity to Revive Her Tea Trade

By Hollington K. Tong

The Chinese Bristle Industry

By Peter S. Jowe



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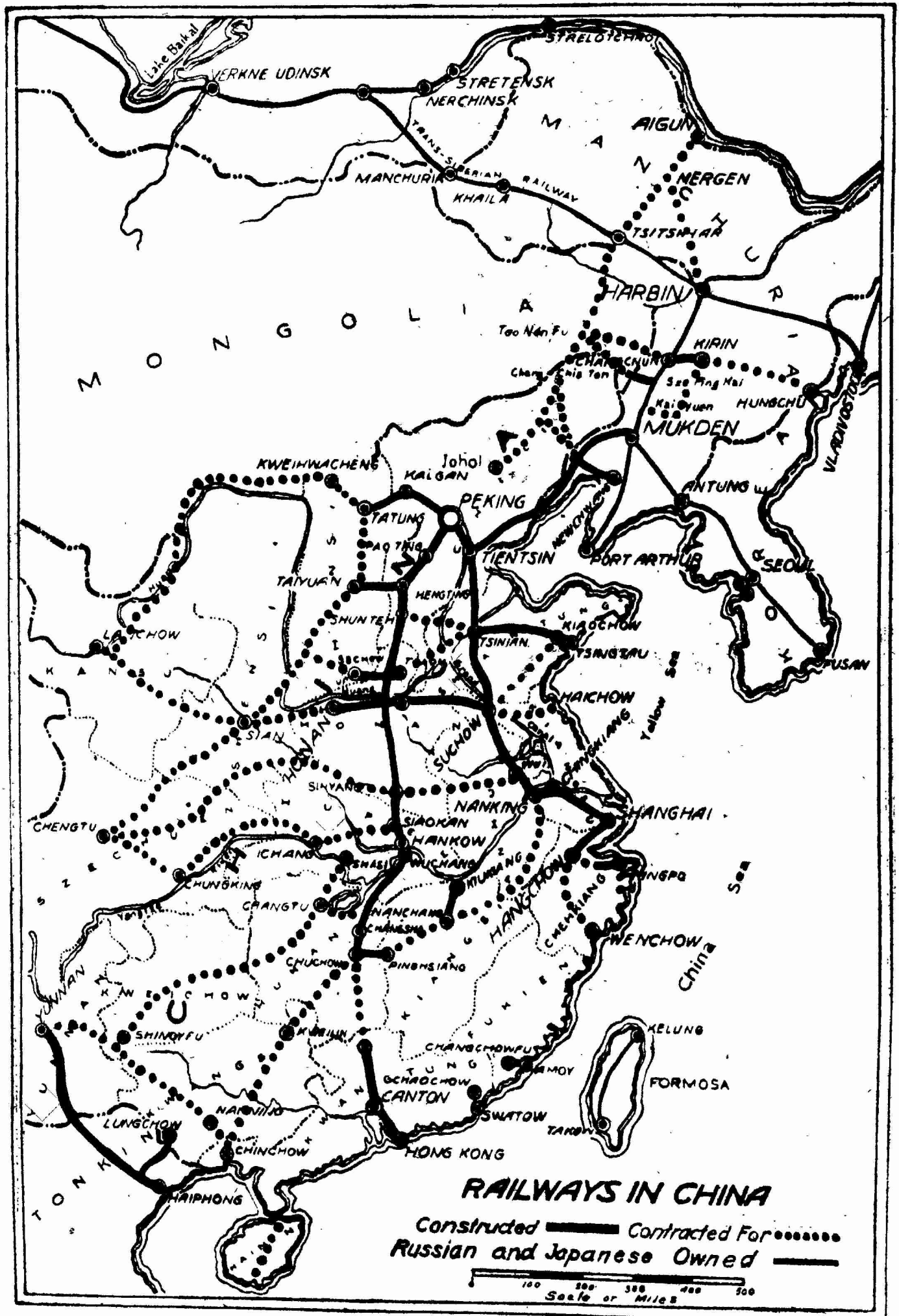
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Name of Line	Pas- senger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sund- ries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					In- crease	De- crease	Present year	In- crease	De- crease	Per- centage of In- or Dec.	Accu- mulated Total Since Jan. 1	In- crease	De- crease	Per- centage of In- or Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Peking-Hankow	187220	482647	412	670279	144842	.....	10862959	554276	.....	5.10	1695548	67581	.....	3.99
Peking-Mukden	402919	257481	141187	801587	219810	.....	8407981	.....	389141	-16.52	1507595	.....	111860	-7.42
Tientsin-Pukow	145498	188739	5226	339463	73726	.....	6646268	1421739	.....	21.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	32768	96096	3139	132003	970	.....	2038635	71888	.....	3.53	373408	90422	.....	24.22
Shanghai-Nanking	92611	49479	3870	145960	13524	.....	2472597	432233	.....	17.48	678527	63515	.....	9.36
Shanghai-H.-Ningpo ..	45392	32898	1013	79303	4077	.....	1163170	86095	.....	7.40	269643	.....	2003	-7.74
Cheng-Tai	14184	58267	144	72593	.....	11198	1428671	.....	310343	-21.72	303506	.....	17068	-5.62
Canton-Kowloon	19301	2320	700	22321	4649	.....	463430	37082	.....	8.00	118152	458	.....	.39
Kirin-Changchun	11675	26396	317	38388	5104	.....	770603	58251	.....	7.56	168683	6176	.....	3.66
Taokow-Chinghua	4403	23725	520	28648	3651	.....	416573	.....	15417	-3.70	94641	.....	5113	-5.40
Chuchow-Pinghsiang ..	2548	14874	.....	17422	13601	.....	224561	127426	.....	56.74	79360	44686	.....	56.31
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	796	24	83	903	.....	1215	13602	.....	13438	-98.81	2995	.....	8211	-274.16
Kaifeng-Honan	19782	18483	616	38891	18598	.....	640500	222408	.....	34.72	127083	.....	1835	-1.44
Wuchang-Changsha ..	16316	5250	11	21577	16141		538963	505052		93.71	120192	112395		93.51
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REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IX

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1919

NUMBER 9

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Hankow, China.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE the subject of Tsingtao is still one of the debatable points of the general war settlement, it is well to here summarize the various events in connection with this vital question in their logical sequence:

- 1—A few days after the beginning of hostilities in Europe on August 4, 1914, Baron Kato, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Japanese Diet that Japan was prepared to assume her obligations under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
- 2—China simultaneously approached the United States and Japan, these Powers being then neutral and presumably free to respond, with a request that those governments use their good offices to obtain the consent of all belligerents to preserve the neutrality of all Chinese territory leased to foreign nations.
- 3—On August 15 Japan delivered an ultimatum to Germany to the effect that not later than September 15, 1914, Germany should deliver to the Imperial Japanese Government the entire territory of Kiaochow, *with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.*
- 4—On August 24 Baron Kato delivered the Imperial Japanese Rescript declaring war on Germany stating that "our government and that of His Britannic Majesty's, after a full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance, etc. . . ."
- 5—On the same day of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, sent the following telegram to be distributed to the press of the United States: "Japan's proximity to China breeds many absurd

rumors; but I declare that Japan acts with a clear conscience, in conformity with justice, and in perfect accord with her ally. *Japan has no territorial ambition, and hopes to stand as the protector of peace in the Orient."*

- 6—On August 24 Count Okuma again sent a telegram to the American people (through the *New York Independent*) which contained the following significant sentences: "As Premier of Japan, I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess. *My government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps her promises.*"
- 7—Within a few days after Japan's declaration of war, Japan informed China of her intentions to cross Chinese territory in order to attack Tsingtao, claiming military necessity.
- 8—China went through the formality of declaring a war zone, but on September 2, 1914, Japanese troops began to land at points in Shantung province, from where they advanced overland to besiege Tsingtao. Bodies of Japanese troops made detours, occupying important cities and towns in the province wide of a direct line of march. Wherever they went they assumed control of the country, means of communication, posts, and telegraphs and subjected the Chinese population to many hardships, deprivations and indignities.
- 9—On September 23 a British force was landed at Laoshan Bay, *inside the German leased territory*, thus avoiding the breach of neutrality alleged by the Chinese against the Japanese.
- 10—A Japanese army seized the whole length of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, nine-tenths of which lies exclusively in Chinese territory, reasons given being that since the railroad had been constructed by German capital it was therefore liable to seizure by an enemy in war; that the Germans might use the railway in obtaining supplies for Tsingtao; that the railway constituted an indivisible part of the German leased territory; that Japan was entitled to seize and operate the railway without referring to the Chinese government.
- 11—Tsingtao was occupied by the Japanese on November 16, 1914. Within one year there were 16,000 Japanese living in the city of Tsingtao and the entire area including the railway zone was overrun by Japanese immigrants and business "pioneers"

who followed the same methods of exploitation used in the colonization of Korea, Formosa and Manchuria.

- 12—Early in December 1914, Baron Kato took the occasion of an interpellation in the Diet, to shift Japan's position in respect to Kiaochow as follows: "*The question regarding the future of Kiaochow is at present unanswerable; that Japan had never committed herself to any foreign Power on this point; the purpose of the ultimatum to Germany was to take Kiaochow from Germany and so to restore peace in the Orient. Restitution after a campaign was not thought of and was not referred to in the ultimatum.*"
- 13—On January 18, 1915, Japan presented her now famous or infamous "Twenty-one demands" upon China which among other things attempted to force China to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese government may hereafter agree with the German government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests, concessions, etc., which Germany possessed; Chinese to assent to construction of a railway from Chefoo to join the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway; Chinese to agree that the terms of lease of Port Arthur, Dalny, South Manchuria Railway, Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended for a term of 99 years; Chinese to agree that control and management of Kirin-Changchun Railway be handed to Japanese for 99 years; that the Hanyehping Coal, Iron and Steel Company at Hankow shall become a joint Chinese-Japanese concern; that all mines in the neighborhood of these works shall not be worked by any other persons without consent of Hanyehping Company; Chinese government to employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs; that Japanese churches, hospitals and schools in interior be granted right to own land; that police departments of important places be jointly administered; that China shall purchase from Japan munitions of war (of at least 50 per cent), and that arsenals be jointly managed with Japanese experts in charge; that China grant Japan right to construct a railway connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang and another line between Hangchow and another between Nanchang and Chaochou; that if China needs capital for construction of railways or harbor works in Fukien province, the capital for same must come from Japan, etc., etc. . . ."
- 14—Week following presentation of "demands" Japanese government through Japanese

Embassies in London, Washington, Paris and Petrograd gave out false statements to the effect that only "eleven" demands had been made. Two prominent Peking press correspondents offered their resignations in order to force their editors at home to believe them as against the reports of the Japanese Foreign Office.

- 15—Japan immediately reinforced her military forces in Shantung province and in Manchuria and made strategical dispositions directed at Peking. On April 26, 1915, Japan presented "revised demands" in three groups of twenty-four articles.
- 16—On May 8, 1915, China yielded to the revised demands after an ultimatum by Japan which was to expire on May 9, otherwise "the Imperial Japanese Government will take such steps as they may deem necessary."
- 17—American government understood to have remonstrated through Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, through the Japanese Embassy in Washington.
- 18—On May 16, 1915, the American government, through the American Minister in Peking, addressed a note to the Chinese government to the effect that, "America cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into, or which may be entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy, commonly known as the open door policy." An identical note was handed at the same time to the Japanese government at Tokio.
- 19—On January 21, 1917, the Japanese and British, French and Italian governments and also Russian government at about the same time entered into secret agreements whereby the British, French, Italian and Russian governments agreed to Japan's designs upon the Shantung Peninsula. These agreements did not become public until the peace conference at Paris.
- 20—On November 5, 1917, Viscount Ishii of Japan and Secretary Lansing of the U. S. State Department exchanged a series of Notes now known as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement whereby the "open door" policy is reiterated, but that because of "territorial propinquity, the American government recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in those parts where Japan's possessions are contiguous." This was made public at the time and is still a subject of debate as to



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the exact meaning of the terms "territorial propinquity" and "special interests."

- 21—In October 1918, Count Okuma, now former Premier of Japan, announced his opinion regarding Japan's "proposals" which should be included in Japan's demands at the peace conference, the following of which referred to the Shantung question: Japan should return to China the province of Tsingtao, as she has declared, but she should have the right to hold the exclusive settlement there and the various organs and buildings attached to the Settlement. The Tsinan Railway, which is the private property of a German concern, should be bought up by Germany and then ceded to Japan; the cable line between Tsingtao and the southern islands, now occupied by the Japanese navy, should be held by Japan. The cable line is the property of a private firm, so should be bought up by Germany and then ceded to Japan.
- 22—During November and December 1918, the American and British Chambers of Commerce of China sent lengthy communications through their respective legations in China to their home governments exposing Japan's real intentions for the perpetual retention of the former German port of Tsingtao and all former German interests in the province. The report from the American Chamber of Commerce was

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accompanied by a map showing how the Japanese had practically rebuilt the town of Tsingtao, bringing into their own private "sphere" the customs house, harbor works, railroad station, post office, and practically everything else of value in the city, this action being planned in order that Japan might "publicly" announce to the world that she had returned Tsingtao to China—that is, everything except real Tsingtao, which she retained in her private "economic sphere." This report was given wide publicity in America.

- 23—A census of new Japanese enterprises in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, made in February 1919, showed a total of 194 new businesses, of which 63 were drug stores where morphine was sold, 22 houses of prostitution, 13 hotels and inns, 38 notions or small goods stores, 26 residences. The remainder were "legitimate" businesses, that is banks, factories, etc. At about the same time the *North China Daily News* and the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, British papers, published lengthy articles backed by "proof" that Japan was using her position in Shantung and her control of the Chinese post offices in Shantung and elsewhere in China for the purpose of

smuggling opium and morphine in wholesale quantities into China in direct violation of the Hague Convention whereby all nations had agreed to cooperate with China in eradicating this evil from the Orient.

- 24—On February 4, 1919, Japan, through her Minister at Peking, Mr. Obata, demanded that China instruct her delegates at the peace conference to recede from their independent position at Paris, the news that Messrs. Wang, Koo and Lu had made a direct appeal to the peace conference for assistance against Japan, having just reached China.
- 25—In May 1919 practically every American and British organization in China, commercial, professional and missionary, sent cabled protests to the American and British representatives at the peace conference against the cession of Shantung to Japan, and in case such action was contemplated, suggesting that Japan be required to give guarantees which would assure her carrying out her promise of returning the territory to China. Chinese organizations also "flooded" their Paris delegates with petitions and protests.
- 26—Then came the announcement of the secret agreements made by certain officials of the Peking government with Japan whereby the Chinese militarists had agreed to Japan's designs on Shantung province on September 24, 1918. In return for this Japan is said to have paid over to certain Chinese officials the sum of Yen 20,000,000.
- 27—In June 1919 the Chinese Salt Gabelle (under directorship of the British) attempted to establish stations for the collection of the salt revenues in Shantung province. Hitherto this province had been exempt from the application of the salt revenue taxation, for the historical reason that that province is the birthplace of Confucius, the Chinese saint. Practically without warning all of the salt stations were attacked by Chinese bandits, supposed to have been instigated by the Japanese, and were entirely wiped out, many Chinese being killed and several foreigners barely escaping with their lives and losing all their private property.
- 28—In May and June, 1919, Japanese controlled newspapers in Shantung province inaugurated a violent campaign against everything American and especially the American missionaries in Shantung province. This culminated in the closing by the Japanese military officials of the American Presbyterian School in Tsingtao and the arrest of the school officials and also the closing of a missionary school for girls just outside of Tsingtao in order to protect the Chinese

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girl students from the Japanese soldiery that forcibly entered the grounds and school buildings.

- 29—The result of the peace conference in finally ignoring China's claims and ceding to Japan the port of Tsingtao and all former German interests in the province are the latest development from an international standpoint. The resulting Chinese boycott against Japanese merchandise and the present agitation in the Senate of the United States against this clause of the peace treaty are matters of current news, as is also the report of private negotiations on this subject between China and Japan. China has refused to sign the German peace treaty, but is reported to have agreed to sign the Austrian treaty in order to become a member of the League of Nations.

THERE is a strong possibility that Chien Nun-hsun, former Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, may be appointed Northern chief delegate to the Shanghai internal peace conference to succeed Chu Chi-chien, who has made up his mind not to represent the Northern government again in negotiations with the South for the settlement of the internal political differences. Unless General Wang I-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives

and an influential leader of the An Fu Club, raises objection, the government's decision to appoint Mr. Chien to this important post will be announced in the near future. That General Wang himself is aspiring for the post of Northern chief delegate, and has been working in that direction during the last few weeks, is well known in the Capital. It is his party which has largely been accountable for the recall of Chu Chi-chien from the Shanghai conference when Tang Shao-yi, Southern chief delegate, presented eight points of settlement. Several days before the recall of Mr. Chu, the An Fu Club sent one delegation after another to wait upon the President and demanded persistently his dismissal for failure to bring about a compromise between the North and South. The President finally had to yield to the demand and recall Mr. Chu from Shanghai. Later, General Wang's attention was detracted from the peace conference to the struggle for the premiership upon the resignation of Chien Nun-hsun. He worked hard for that office by causing his party to reject the proposed nomination by the President of Chow Shu-mu as Prime Minister, and first suggesting the nomination of Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and then urging the nomination of Chu Hsin, Minister of Justice and also a member of the An Fu

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Club. Failing in this, General Wang has been turning his attention to the office of Northern chief delegate again. The government, which has decided to appoint Chien Nun-hsun to head the Northern delegation to the Shanghai conference, is now doing its best to persuade him to this point of view. Its efforts will likely be successful inasmuch as further obstructions from General Wang may cause such nation-wide indignation that he and his party may lose their last stronghold and be driven out of power altogether.

MR. Tang Shao-yi will continue to serve as the head of the Southern peace delegation, it is understood. The An Fu Club, which is a Japanese organ to all intents and purposes, naturally has no liking for him, and has been trying to influence the Southern government to find a successor to him by every conceivable means. General Lu Yung-ting, military governor of Kuangsi and Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, who is "on the fence" although he is an opposition leader, would welcome the removal of Mr. Tang from the present position, but he cannot entirely have his way, the South at this particular moment being suspected of being in sympathy with the North. Tseng Ch'un-hsun, another important leader in the South, believes in Mr. Tang and has been supporting him. In consequence there is no

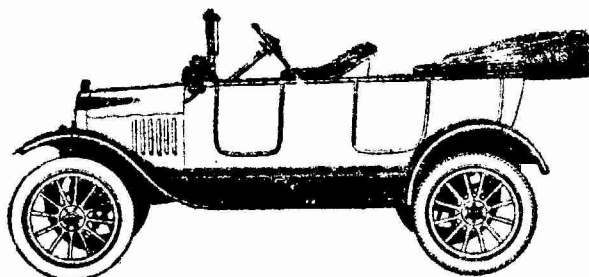
likelihood that there will be any change in the personnel of the Southern delegation as long as the present political situation in the South remains unchanged. If Mr. Chien and Mr. Tang head the Northern and Southern delegations respectively they will be able to work in just as much harmony as Mr. Chu and Mr. Tang have been doing, having been former associates in Manchuria, when the present President Hsu Shih-chang was Viceroy. The people naturally care little about the personnel of the peace delegates. They do care about the early settlement of internal political wranglings and the immediate restoration of order throughout the whole of China.

Observations

THE British, American, and Japanese governments are now engaged in the business of supervising the growth of colonies. The British is the premier in the business, and its supervision extends over a much larger area of territory as well as the number of colonists. The systems which the three governments have inaugurated in their respective colonies are not the same. The British and American systems are more alike, in that both are founded and administered on civil law as opposed to military law, while the Japanese system is substantially the expression of military rule. The American system is the more liberal of the three, and there is a knightly gesture about it which is not seen in either of the other two. There is no wish here to make invidious comparisons, but rather to state general conclusions based on the statistical records of the different systems. The standard of education is an unfailing index of the progress of a people, and although the British government has established public schools in all its colonies, it appears from the statistics that the number of school houses and the daily attendance of pupils are in no sense in proportion to the number of inhabitants. There should be more school houses and more children going to school to justify a hopeful outlook for the future. No traveller has returned from India or Africa who is not willing to praise the civilizing influence which British conception of the needs of a state has partly diffused and shed abroad in both of those lands. There is no question of the elevating character of the work of the British government wherever its flag floats in supremacy, and under that flag can always be seen the church and the school house. But several of the prominent statesmen of Great Britain have not hesitated to direct attention to the importance of greater thought being given to education, and especially in the lower branches. Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that his gov-



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ernment was making a mistake in the policy of educating the natives to the extent of qualifying those only who were needed for the public service, and maintained that the policy was too narrow to promise any good or lasting benefit. What Lord Curzon favored was the establishment of a school house wherever it was practically possible, and thus place within the reach of all the advantages of mental improvement. He believed that the better plan to break away from useless customs and tribal and family prejudices was to build a school house in every village community and open its doors to all children alike. The plan advocated by Lord Curzon is, in essential respects, the plan which the American government introduced into the Philippine Islands and which has so rapidly improved the condition of the native population of the Islands. Even when the Islands were under military government school houses were built in nearly every bamboo grove, and the American soldier could often be seen teaching the native children to look through their dark surroundings to brighter possibilities. When the Islands passed from under military to civil government the first thought and attention of the American government was to enlarge and perfect the opportunities for public school education, and no government ever devoted itself to any cause as unselfishly or with the same gratifying results. The most incurable pessimist must admit that the American

school system as applied to the Philippine Islands has succeeded and goes on succeeding, and has no parallel in the colony of any other nation. Within a short lifetime the Filipinos have experienced the meaning of education, the benefit of just and equitable laws, and the confiding assurance of at last living under an enlightened government. And the Filipinos have afforded ocular proof of the appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of their new condition. The administration of their government is civil in every department. There are no uniform officials presiding in either the legislative, executive, or judicial departments, but the civil authority is supreme everywhere. When it was proposed that the Filipinos should have a legislative body of their own the consensus of opinion among foreign governments was that the Islanders did not know what representative government meant and were incapable of measuring up to the idea. But they have measured up to the idea, and for several years have had a law-making department of their own, and composed of the natives only. The proceedings of this law-making assembly have been regularly and orderly, and fulfilled the hopes and expectations of the most sanguine friends. The members are fairly representative of the varied interests of their country, and the code of laws that govern is founded on the principles of modern jurisprudence. Throughout the code the civil element

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dominates the criminal and there is nothing in it resembling the harsh and sanguinary provisions usually found in the codes of Asiatic nations.

AND now for years the Filipinos have made their own laws and are presiding in the courts instituted to interpret and execute them. The Chief Justice of the Islands is a Filipino and a majority of his associates of the Supreme Court are of the same nationality. Some time ago I was informed by one of the American associate justices that as a rule the native judges were sound lawyers and that the

Chief Justice was an accomplished and learned jurist. Thus it is that in the real essentials of a liberal and safe government the colonizing plan of the American government has admirably succeeded in giving to the Filipinos the advantages of a liberal education, just laws, and the authority to enact the laws they prefer. The plan has not only colonized but, better still, it has civilized, and all accomplished without any rude shocks to ancient customs or any attempt to interfere with religious feelings. If attention be given to the administrative system which the Japanese government would engraft on Korea it will be found quite different from either the English or the American systems. The fatal flaw in the whole system of Japan is that the gleam of the bayonet is seen in all of it. The day was unfortunate for Japan when the Prussian method and curriculum were introduced into her schools and colleges. The disaster it brought to Prussia is the darkest page of the history of the times and a significant warning to Japan, if she does not soon change from a military to a civil government. There is no intention here to question the title of Japan to Korea, but if there is approximate truth in the reports relative to the treatment of the natives of Korea by their Japanese sovereigns it ought to be a subject of first consideration and importance by the League of Nations. It is no longer a time when a defenseless people should be allowed to be forcibly compelled to live, practically, under martial law. Since Japan has annexed Korea, the natives of that unhappy land ought to be given a fair chance for development, with friendly aid, and the enlightened foreign governments are in duty bound to insist upon it. The conference which has been holding its session in France assembled for the declared purpose to redress the wrongs of all peoples in all parts of the world, and there is no exception to the great Declaration. The reports of conditions in Korea indicate the gravest dissatisfaction of the natives with their treatment under Japanese rule. One report is that as soon as Korea was annexed to Japan the Japanese immediately began to negotiate for the purchase of the more productive part of the land, and being skillful negotiators they were not long in getting title deeds for it in their names. The estimates show that the larger part of the fertile land in Korea is at present owned by Japanese. That is one way an innocent and helpless people have lost their homes after losing their country. This system of land grabbing under the forms of bargaining is closely followed by a system of education which excludes the Korean language from the public schools, and prohibits the children of Korea from reading the history of their country. The purpose of Japanese rule would seem to aim at effacing from the memory of Koreans all knowledge of their country,

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to blot out all past recollections, and to close forever the books which teach of Korean customs and laws. Naturally the Japanese do not appreciate the pages of Korean history which tell of their repeated failures to invade Korea, and the defeat of their greatest general, Hideyoshi. And there are other pages which tell that Korea had a language and culture of her own before Japan ceased to be a land of warring tribes and unlettered people. It was through Korea that the Buddhists missionaries passed on their way to Japan, and borrowing from Korean culture much of the learning they implanted in Japan. There is no doubt that the Koreans have wasted centuries in the satisfaction of standing still, but in the ancient records of the people the material may be found on which to build a happier and more prosperous future. The statesmanship of Ito and his compatriots would never have approved the policy of destroying the memory of a people of their household gods and customs in order that they should be better citizens or subjects, but the later day statesmen of Japan have apparently taken the opposite view in proceeding to destroy what remains of Korea as necessary to make the people dutiful subjects. It is known that the policy of Germany in Africa and wherever they settled as colonists was to extirpate the native population, and they were rapidly

succeeding until arrested by the result of the war, and what Japan is doing in Korea is a serious menace to the whole East. Not only is Japan bent on Prussianizing Korea, but she would implant her military form of government in China, as well as her educational methods which confine government to the few and servility to the many. The dark cloud that lowers over China is the insinuating introduction of Japanese thought, the same ways and means which enabled the Germans to boldly declare that they would govern the world, and that the German language should be the language of law and commerce of all nations. The influence which Japan seeks to acquire in Asia is stronger in her teachers than in her generals.

THE statement is often made that China followed the example of America in declaring war against Germany, but the facts preceding the declaration must be fully understood to appreciate the inaccuracy of the statement. The declaration cannot be said to have expressed the sentiment of the people, and for the reason there were no means known to the machinery of the Chinese government for ascertaining what the country might think on that or any other subject. It would be far more accurate to state that the Peking government, which could not be claimed to have represented China in a national



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sense, was in daily consultation, at and before the date of the declaration, with the government of Japan and received its directions what to do from the Japanese government and all along obeyed the directions. The proceedings of the peace conference as now known have clearly informed the public that the Peking government was entirely under the influence of the Japanese government and obeyed the instructions of the latter government and is still obeying. The disclosures at the conference prove what a strong hold Japan had on Peking. It was so strong that the joint request of England, France, and Italy failed to release it, until these three nations had, each, given Japan the assurance in writing that they would support her contentions with regard to Shantung province. It was only then, when such assurance was given, that Japan consented for the Peking government to declare war against Germany. If the assurance had not been given is it believed by any one that Japan would have consented to the declaration? The withholding of consent was a trump card which Japanese diplomacy knew well how to play, and played it successfully. The American government did advise China to declare war, but could not, at the time, understand the cause of the delay, and it was not understood, until Mr. Lloyd George asked Baron Makino to explain the nature of the secret treaties to President Wilson. The secret treaties were the assurances in writing given to Japan by England, France, and Italy. It is hardly probable that the nations which are parties to the secret treaties are going to get into a row about Shantung province, as each has been largely enlarged in territorial area because of the war. But the fact remains, that Japan could not have maintained her claim to Shantung, if the Peking government had not endorsed and ratified it under its hand and seal. If Japan had been sure of the legality of her position the secret treaties would not have been considered of the same important bearing in warding off or neutralizing the nations which might question her authority. To say that Japan succeeded to the rights of Germany at Tsingtao or anywhere else in Shantung is equivalent to saying that Germany had no rights to succeed to after the declaration of war by China. Japan was not ignorant of the questionable legality of succeeding to whatever Germany had a right to in Shantung and therefore moved at once to get from the Peking government the proper written documents to confirm her economic position in the province, and it is these written documents Mr. Liang refers to in his letter, recently published in the REVIEW, as having changed the apparent original purpose of the conference. No government could have placed its representatives in a more embarrassing position than those supposed to represent China

had been placed by the Peking government at the conference. It would hardly be possible to believe that any government could have resorted to the duplicity as did that ruling at Peking. At the very time the Peking government accredited certain delegates to represent China at the peace conference, and specially instructed to demand the restoration of Shantung, it had signed documents, and delivered them to Japan, affirming the right of Japan to be in Shantung and to practically do as she pleased. The question of the secret treaties could and doubtless would have been amicably answered, but what was to be done when Japan submitted to the conference the written authority from Peking, of later date than the treaties or the declaration, in proof of her legal right to be in Shantung? However energetic and eloquent the Chinese delegates may have been, it was untenable for them to deny the hand and seal on documents which were the same as on their own credentials. It stopped their just and eloquent plea in behalf of the territorial integrity of their country, nor could the conference be expected to repudiate the seal of the government which its members recognized as the government of China and to which their own governments had accredited its Ministers. And now suppose Tsingtao is restored to China and the Japanese leave the Shantung province, what would be the prospect of future development and prosperity of that section? This is an inquiry the American Senate should have correctly answered before it draws the sword and throws away the scabbard in defence of a province of China which the government of China has substantially ceded to another Power. The truth is, the port of Tsingtao is one of the best on the coast line of China. While in possession of the Germans it became prosperous and was rivalling Shanghai, the metropolis of China. Since the surrender to Japan the port has not been prosperous and does not even foster the hopes of a bright future. Before the Germans took possession Tsingtao had been hidden from the commerce of the world for centuries, and there is a respectable opinion that if unconditionally returned to China it would in a few years be hid again, and in this busy age there is not time to indulge the delays which characterize Chinese policy. The later reports, relative to this subject, are that Japan is expected to declare at once the date of her promised restoration of Tsingtao, and also that Japan made a verbal promise at the conference that she had no political aim in Shantung, and her being in the province at all was economically only. The trouble, however, is that wherever Japan has been in China for economical aims there soon follows the gradual steps towards political control as the alleged necessity to the full enjoyment of the economical. If the port of Tsingtao be made an international port like Shanghai, and no

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nation given preferred rights and privileges all threatened difficulties would probably disappear.

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China's Great Opportunity to Revive Her Tea Trade

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

MEMORIALS recently received from Mr. Yih Kung-ch'ao, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is now travelling abroad, on the possibility of building up in the United States a great tea trade for China, have considerably strengthened President Hsu Shih-chang's resolution to push forward anew all the measures designed to improve the quality of teas and promote their sale in foreign countries. Mr. Yih in these memorials points out that America is becoming "dry" and that China's teas would form the best and most suitable substitutes for alcoholic beverages.

Mr. Yih's friends here believe that upon his return to China he most probably will devote his time to the promotion of the tea trade in the United States, having evidently transferred his interests in politics to that of business which may become no less fascinating when it is handled in a proper way. These memorials have encouraged the Chinese merchants to work the harder with his cooperation for the conquest of the tea market in America.

Already the consumption of tea in the United States, according to Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, has increased from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds

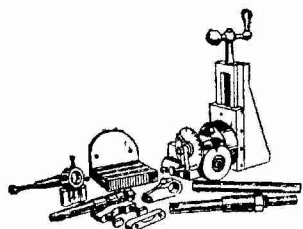
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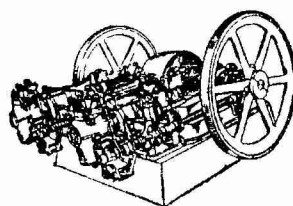
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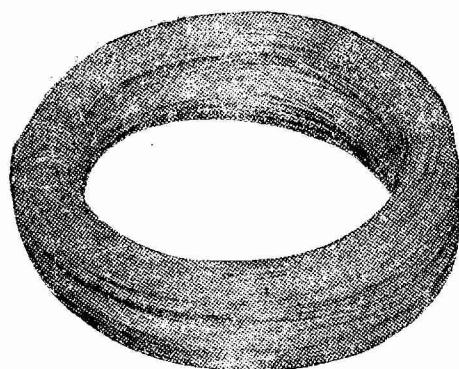
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as a result of the successful prohibition movement. Mr. Arnold, who is well acquainted with the trade conditions in America, expresses the belief that during the next ten years tea consumption is capable of an increase to double the amount or 300,000,000 pounds. In order to avail themselves of this opportunity to capture the American tea market, about which Mr. Yih Yung-ch'ao spoke with unlimited enthusiasm, the Chinese tea dealers have recently held a conference in Hankow to consider such questions as the standardizing of tea products, the elimination of middlemen, the advisability of launching an advertising campaign in America and other means to increase the export of tea.

Attempts are also being made to resume the Russian market while attention has been directed to America. Russia has been the largest buyer of China teas, usually more than 50 per cent of China products going to that country. In the past the principal outlet for black tea, for instance, has been Russia, which in 1916 and 1917 took nearly three quarters of the production of 28,500,000 pounds, but in 1918 there was a very small demand for black tea from Russia and the trade dwindled to approximately 3,000,000 pounds.

In 1918, mostly on account of the chaotic conditions in Russia and partly because of the restriction of the British government to the purchase of a small quantity from China for the use of the government and for blending purposes, the Chinese tea trade, according to Mr. En Lung-hsieh, a well-known tea expert of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, reached the lowest mark in the last five years as is shown in the following statistics of teas directly exported from China to foreign countries:

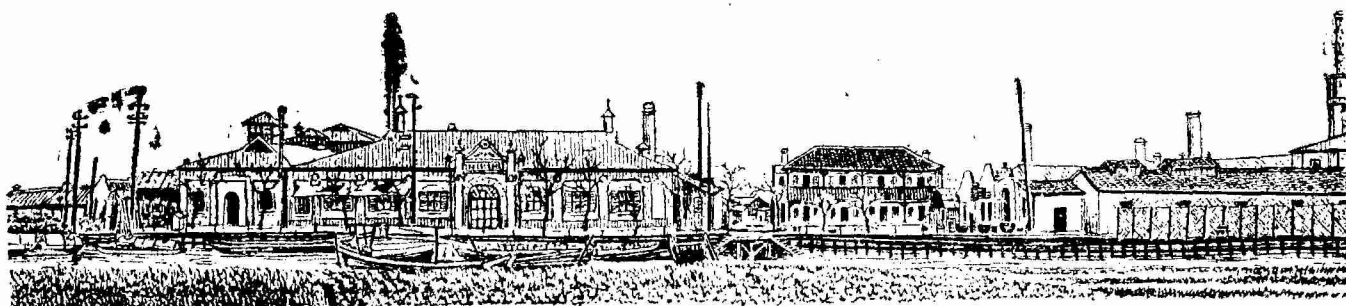
1914.....	1,495,799	piculs
1915.....	1,782,353	"
1916.....	1,542,633	"
1917.....	1,125,535	"
1918.....	404,217	"

The amount of teas exported to foreign countries in 1918 is apportioned as follows:

Great Britain	37,333	piculs
America	72,398	"
Russia	95,705	"

"In this connection it is curious to note," said Mr. Hsia, "that in the same year China, a tea producing country, imported 47,614 piculs of tea, and in 1917, 189,444 piculs, a large portion of which was presumably consumed by foreign residents."

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There is ample time for making the necessary preparations by the Chinese tea dealers, in the opinion of this tea expert, to compete in both the Russian and American markets. At present there has been accumulated in America a large stock of Java tea which has been sent thither during the past two years in consequence of the Australian market being closed to non-British tea, the Russian market being disturbed, and the market in Holland virtually closed by the Great War. As a result, there has been no high demand for Chinese teas. For some time yet, Java tea will continue to monopolize the market in the United States. Eventually, however, Chinese teas may displace it, because of their superior qualities.

"The cultivation of tea in Ceylon and India during the past fifty years," stated Mr. Hsia in a recent interview; "and in Java more recently, has produced keen competition in the tea industry. At first the Chinese methods of cultivation and manufacture were imitated by the planters of Ceylon, India and Java, and the best obtainable seeds were purchased by them from this country. Since that time China has suffered from her young competitors. But it is universally admitted that Chinese tea possesses qualities superior to that produced in any other part of the world, due to a large extent to the favorable climate and peculiar soil as well as to

the skill of manufacture by generations of producers.

"It is well known to tea experts that the quality of the tea depends upon the elevation of the locality, for tea grown at the same place, but at a different elevation, possesses a wide difference in quality. It has been observed that tea grown at a high elevation is superior in quality to that cultivated on the lowlands. For instance, in Anhwei province, the most famous black tea is produced on the slopes of the Li Mountains in Keemen at an altitude of over 3,000 feet. In Kiangsi province the well-known "Hsienya" or "Fair-Bud" tea, so much admired by Westerners, is produced by the cultivators at the Koping Mountains in Foliang at an altitude of about 4,000 feet above sea level.

"Although China is a tea-producing country, by no means can tea be grown in all places. In this country, as in other countries, tea grows best between latitude 26 and 30 degrees and therefore tea bushes are cultivated principally in Hupeh, Hunan, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi and Anhwei. Among these provinces Hunan exports the greatest quantity of tea to foreign lands, although Anhwei tea is considered by tea merchants to be the best in quality. Hupeh, Hunan and Fukien produce principally black tea while Chekiang produces chiefly green tea. Anhwei and Kiangsi produce both kinds in

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almost equal quantities, and their products have become well known in the foreign markets.

"Soil is one important factor which governs the success of tea cultivation; for however favorable the climate may be, if the soil is poor, tea cannot be grown successfully. Thorough investigations in the tea-growing districts have demonstrated that soil of loamy character and rich in iron, which originated from porphyritic sandstone, is the most typical soil for tea cultivation. This kind of soil is most prevalent in southern Anhwei where both black and green teas of superb quality are produced.

"The accompanying figures are obtained by chemical analysis of the typical soil of the Keemen district which has made Keemen tea known throughout the world. Note the good humus content and the unusual quantity of iron oxide present in the soil:

Water	2.41
Loss in ignition.....	6.58
Substance insol. in HCl	80.453
Silica (sol. in HCl).....	1.002
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	4.48
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃).....	6.22
Lime (CaO)	0.20
Magnesia (MgO).....	0.221
Potash (K ₂ O).....	0.161
Soda (Na ₂ O)	0.336
Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄).....	0.117
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	0.2035

Carbon	4.330
Nitrogen.....	0.1356
Humus matter.....	2.041
Total.....	99.9001

Concerning the superiority of Chinese tea over all others a noted English authority on tea stated: "Any one who has never drunk really fine, pure China tea has missed a great deal." Not only is China tea more fragrant, but it is more healthful, since it is far less astringent than any other tea. In a contribution to the *Lancet*, the leading medical journal in Great Britain, a writer states:

It is idle and impossible for advocates of Indian tea to-day to deny that their favorite commodity contains and yields when infused a much larger amount of tannin than for the most part do China teas. The latter, in fact, are altogether more suited to the requirements of persons with delicate digestive apparatus. If a dyspeptic is permitted to drink tea at all, that tea should be China tea, because, as a rule, it is much less astringent, and therefore less likely to derange a delicate system. Analysis has proved this again and again, and it is a confidence which has no reason behind it which asserts anything to the contrary.

The accompanying analytic results support the statement made in the *Lancet* regarding the astringency of China tea as compared with others:

Teas	Water	Tannin	Water Extract	Total Ash	Ash Soluble in Water	Theine
Congo (Ningchow, China)....	4.575	8.070	36.05	5.320	4.045	2.503
Java (Batavia).....	4.580	9.7045	42.75	5.050	3.150	2.533
Orange Pekoe (Calcutta, India).....	4.576	9.4365	43.75	5.420	3.520	3.213

"The recognized superiority of the quality of Chinese tea," continued Mr. Hsia; "was further attested at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in 1915 when Chinese tea in competition with teas of other countries was awarded the general prize. Nor was this distinctive award the only one bestowed upon Chinese teas at the Exposition, for, in addition, several scores of prizes and medals were carried off by Chinese exhibitors for the excellence of their products. Chinese tea is universally admitted to be the best in the world both from the point of view of fragrance as well as purity. I firmly hold the belief that Chinese teas will be found popular in America in due course of time."

In reviewing the efforts of the government to help tea merchants, Mr. Hsia said: "The realization of all these superiorities has caused the Chinese government to take steps towards the recovery of the premier position formerly held by Chinese tea in foreign markets. The first movement was the Tea Investigation commission sent to Ceylon and India in 1905 by Viceroy Chou Fu, of Liang Kiang province. As a result of the investigations of this Commission, a tea industrial training school was established at Nanking, where the sons of tea planters from all the provinces were sent to learn up-to-date methods of tea cultivation. In 1915

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Chow Tsz-chi, then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, established tea experiment stations and made arrangements for granting subsidies to deserving tea planters. His scheme for the encouragement and improvement of the tea industry was a good one, and part of it has been put into effect.

"It was divided into two parts:

"1. Reduction of the Export Duty. The duty on tea has always been low, but in order to encourage the industry and to increase the exportation of the product a reduction of the duty was advocated and effected in 1915. The rate was reduced 20 per cent from one tael two and half mace (about \$1.74) to one tael (about \$1.40) per picul (133 1/3 pounds).

"2. Establishment of Experiment Stations. Minister Chow established the first tea experiment station in the heart of the tea-producing district of Keemen, in Anhwei province, to study and perfect the cultivation and manufacture of tea. He made plans for the establishment of some forty substations in the neighborhood of Keemen, and for the subsidizing of intelligent and energetic planters. After the industry has been improved by these methods in one district, the funds will be transferred to another tea district and the process repeated. Thus encouraged by the government, the merchants, gentry and the planters will be able to cultivate and improve for themselves and others observing their success will follow suit. By these means it is expected that

the production of tea will be increased, the flavor improved, and higher prices commanded for the product, and that the industry will be rejuvenated within a few years.

"Unfortunately, owing to the constant internal disorder, the government has not continued the good work started by Minister Chow. Realizing the necessity of encouraging the tea industry or losing the world market for Chinese teas, it will, I hope, carry out his scheme more conscientiously and energetically. There is no argument needed to support the contention that China must leave no stone unturned in order to maintain her position in the world as the most ancient and greatest tea producing country."

Mr. Hsia concluded his interesting interview by giving the following *resume* of the origin of teas and their early introduction into Europe and America:

As early as 400 B. C. a Chinese author described a fragrant beverage made by the addition of hot water to the leaves of tea. Many writers have however claimed either for China or for India the original native habitat of the tea plant, but, according to the famous French botanist De Candolle, the use of tea leaves was certainly introduced into India from China. In Europe, tea was first introduced into England and Russia at the end of the 16th century,



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but it did not become a popular beverage until late in the 17th century. In 1657 the first tea store was opened in London. From that time onward China tea was imported into England quite extensively. For instance, in the year 1800, 20,358,826 pounds were exported to England, in 1820, 25,712,934 pounds, and in 1840, 31,716,000 pounds, in spite of the great distance between the two countries and the poor, slow means of communication at that time.

To America the use of tea was introduced by the English colonists at an early date, the extensive use of which may be fairly judged by the amounts shipped over from Europe. In 1776 the famous Boston Tea Party dumped a cargo of some hundreds of pounds into Boston harbor, and thereby precipitated the American Revolutionary War. Since then tea has always maintained a strong claim as a fragrant beverage in the United States. In the early days most of the tea was imported indirectly from Europe. Later the importation was carried around the Horn by the New England packet boats, and with the opening of the trans-Pacific shipping trade the amount imported gained a great impetus.

Peking, July 26 1919.



China Looks to America For Help

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From the "Shih Pao"

The people of America are doing everything they can to help China. We ought not fail to show our appreciation of their help. But we think there are better things to be done than merely to offer thanks. No program is more appropriate than to accomplish what the people of the United States wish to do for us. Would it not be glorious if this can be done?

China Must Remain Firm

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

As the result of the impartial stand taken by the United States, there is some hope of securing some satisfaction as regards the question of Shantung. Japan, however, is still determined to do all she can to put obstacles in our way. She resorts to two methods. First, she tries to induce and entice the Northern officials to open direct negotiations with her so that the original treaty with Germany may be signed without reservation. Second, she would prevent us from signing the Austrian treaty so that China may be kept out of the League of Nations. Her sinister purpose is, however, too transparent to mislead the Western Powers. We only need to hold firm to our cause and arouse the impartial sentiment of the other countries. Knowing what Japan is trying to do, the United States has advised us to

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remain firm. It is our duty to show our appreciation of the friendly advice given us by advancing steadily to our goal.

American Action Should Make the

"Traitors" Ashamed

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

It is most gratifying to observe that public opinion in America has reached the stage of openly supporting our case. The American Senate is severely criticising the decision of the peace conference, and strives to take effective measures to help China. They are trying to prevent the ratification of the peace treaty before the Shantung settlement is placed on a basis of equity. Only a true friend of China and humanity could have done that. There is some hope for Shantung after all. While not forgetting the friendly help of America, we must also remember that we owe America the duty of standing up firmly for our own rights. As to the traitors, we hope the righteous stand of America will put them to shame and make them realise the gravity of their offences. They would be sinners against the world if they fail to repent in the face of such a magnificent show of friendliness on the part of the United States.

Appreciate Stand of America and Britain on Austrian Concession Matter

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

China's declaration of war against Austria cancelled the treaty with Austria, and the Austrian concession in Tientsin automatically reverted to this country. It is impossible for us to understand the

reason of Italy's claim of the concession. If the presumption is to prevail that because Italy has defeated Austria, she must succeed Austria in the control of all her possessions, then nothing in this world will solve the dispute which must necessarily arise out of such claims. It is gratifying to learn that the claim is opposed by America and rejected by the British delegates. Yet Japan is trying to stir up trouble by asking whether China wishes to sign the treaty with Austria, and, if not, does she intend to join the League of Nations. What Japan wants is to prevent China from entering the League of Nations by making it impossible for China to sign the treaty with Austria. This is too clumsy a method to permit any chance of becoming successful.

China's Appreciation of America's Help

From the "Sin Wan Pao"

The fact that the American Senate is fighting against the decision of the peace conference of Paris and upholding firmly the principles of right and justice, shows that Justice is still in existence. We join the various organizations in offering our thanks and appreciation of the sympathy of the American people. We earnestly hope that Providence will enable America to win the battle and thus ensure the preservation of peace and order in the Far East. The injustice of the Shantung settlement, if perpetrated, will not only be a blow to China, but also to the civilized world. America is fighting for right and justice. How should we fight for our own existence? What we dread is our own indifference. While others are trying to assist us we may be binding our own hands and feet. Let us take care not to abuse the goodwill of the American people.

News from Peking and Tientsin

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, returned from Peitaiho on July 23 and resumed charge of the American legation on July 24.

By a mandate issued on July 23, Hsia Tien-pao, Consul-General to North Borneo, was relieved of office. Yu Yu-fan has been appointed his successor.

The Tientsin Lawn Tennis Club beat the Russian Tennis Club on Wednesday afternoon on the latter's courts in Tientsin by winning all four matches without losing a set.

The report that the President's Office and the Cabinet have jointly organized a reconciliation committee to bring about the unification of the country has been officially denied.

Owing to the continued illness of Dr. C. D. Tenney, W. G. Peck, Consul at Tsingtao, has taken up temporarily the duties of Chinese Secretary at the American legation here.

Tsao Jui, acting civil governor of Chihli, has been confirmed in his post by a recent mandate. Mr. Tsao is a brother of General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, and has his headquarters at Pao-tungfu.

Dr. Vincent, Dr. Edward H. Hume and Roger S. Greene left this morning for Hankow and other Yangtze ports on a tour of investigation. They will visit Changsha and look into the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine.

The French Minister here, accompanied by a staff of his secretaries, left Peking for Peitaiho on Tuesday, and will stay there for some time. During his absence, his First Secretary is in charge of the legation affairs.

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister in Peking, visited the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon and discussed the recent fighting between Chinese and Japanese at Changchun, but made no definite claim concerning it.

A telegram has been received from General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, stating that he did not favor the proposed change of the chief peace delegate to represent the North upon the resumption of the conference.

Major Nathan, C. M. G., R. E., of Tientsin, is spending the week-end in Peking, having come here on Thursday. Major Nathan is general manager of the Tientsin Head Office of the Kailan Mining Administration.

A reception will be given by Admiral Y. L. Woo, director of the Taku Naval Dockyard, at Taku on Sunday, July 27. All the foreign consuls and the local Chinese officials have been invited to attend the reception.

Dr. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, has been obliged to go to hospital. He has been indisposed for some time past, but it is hoped by his friends that he will soon recover and go about his business shortly again.

The hon. secretary of the Peking British War Charities Association gives out the information that the total amount remitted from Peking to the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors up to June 30, 1919, was £1,090.

W. E. Maloney has resigned his position with the Barkley Company Inc. and has joined the United States Trading Corporation, a new concern, as its Tientsin manager. The business will open in Tientsin on the first of next month.

It is reported here that Liang Shih-yi, former director-general of the Customs Administration, is about to organize with joint Chinese and American capital a big corporation for iron and coal mining, iron smelting and steel manufacture.

Tseng Tsung-chien, nephew of the Vice-Minister of Communications, and former Consul-General to Melbourne, has been nominated for the post of Chinese Minister to Tokio. Mr. Tseng is also former Councillor of the Foreign Office.

The government has received a telegram from the Seven Directors of the Canton military government stating that they appreciate very much its telegram dated July 19, in which the President outlined the diplomatic policy of Peking.

Tsao Ju-lin, Former Minister of Communication; Lu Chung-yu, Director of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank; and Chang Chung-hsiang, former Minister to Tokio, are all now staying at Tangshan, being protected by a strong guard of Fengtien troops.

There is a strong possibility that Chien Nun-hsun, former Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, may be appointed Northern chief delegate to the Shanghai peace conference. Arrangements are being made for the resumption of the conference at an early date.

The Chinese government is understood to have approached the Consortium for a loan to tide over its immediate necessities. Whether an advance will be made on a general reconstruction loan to be adjusted later when the Consortium is reformed remains to be seen.

On July 20 the President issued a mandate abolishing the War Participation Bureau and ordering the establishment of the Directorate of Frontier Defense Affairs. Another mandate was issued appointing General Tuan Chi-jui director-general of the Frontier Defense Affairs.

At a cabinet meeting held last week it was decided to organize a committee for the discussion of the resumption of trade relations with Germany. It is reported that Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Deputy Director of the Customs Administration, may be appointed chairman of the committee.

The House of Representatives has decided to vote in a day or two on the Bill introduced by the members of the An Fu Club proposing a resolution urging the government not to agree to the new banking consortium, and not to accept any loan from that international financial syndicate.

A report has reached Peking that Mr. Yoshizawa, formerly of the Japanese legation in Peking and now of the Japanese Foreign Office, who is being sent to investigate the relations existing between Japanese and Chinese here, has reached Tsingtao and is expected to arrive in Peking in a few days.

President Wilson has declined to become a patron of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, according to a message received by the American Minister here. He has however instructed the Acting Secretary of State to write expressing his commendation of the work of the Association.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols, who are travelling on a combined business and pleasure trip through North China, arrived in Tientsin last Monday. Mr. Nichols is with the American Trading Company at Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have now gone to Peitaiho to spend a few days at the popular summer resort.

Most of the Peking foreign residents are now staying at Peitaiho, the most popular summer resort in the North. Swimming, concerts, baseball, tennis, and other games are occupying their daily

attention. On July 24 a meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association was held at Peitaiho.

Chang Pao-cheng has applied to the government for a patent for his noiseless flying machine, which he claims can travel a distance of 900 *li* or about 300 miles in 24 hours without making any noise. The government has instructed the Ministries of War and Navy to send officials to witness the flights of his aeroplane.

The Philharmonic Band will be disbanded in the near future owing to the lack of support. Today it will give the last performance on the wall. The disbandment of a publicly supported band of Chinese musicians playing foreign "Jazz" and other instrumental music is considered to be sufficiently indicative of public taste.

According to information from Europe, Dr. G. E. Morrison, legal adviser to the Chinese government, while attached to the Chinese peace delegation in Paris was taken seriously ill and had to return to London. He was operated upon successfully in a London nursing home on June 2, and is now getting on very satisfactorily.

There is no truth in the report from Tokio that a private agreement had been arrived at between the Peking government and a number of American bankers for a loan amounting to \$50,000,000 for the extension of the Lienshan Bay Branch of the Chinchou-Aigun Railway and the harbor works of the bay. The report has been officially denied here.

The Ministry of Communications has published a notice in the *Government Gazette* stating that the alleged railway agreement signed between the representatives of the Overseas Industrial Company and the local government of Kueichow, as published in the vernacular press, shall be considered as null and void, as it has not been registered with the Ministry and approved by it.

The Hunan gentry in Peking gave a reception on Friday in honor of Dr. George Vincent and party. Dr. Vincent is president of the Rockefeller Foundation and had been sent to China by the Trustees of that Foundation to investigate the medical school at Peking and the other institutions being helped by the Foundation. Among the guests present at the reception were Roger S. Greene and Dr. Edward H. Hume.

General Hsu Shu-cheng departed for Mukden on July 21 nominally to investigate the Changchun incident but really to negotiate with General Chang Tso-ling about the appointment of General Wu Chun-sheng as commander-in-chief of the North-eastern Frontier Defense Force. General Hsu is commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Defense Force, whilst General Tuan Chi-jui is director-general of the Frontier Defense.

Peking, July 26, 1919.

News from Hankow

The workmen of the British-American Tobacco Co. went on strike on July 22 as a protest against the dismissal of a watchleader.

A baseball game was played between the teams of the U. S. S. *Wilmington* and the Hankow Baseball Club on July 22 with the score of 5-8 in favor of the Navy men.

The Students' Union here has undertaken to organize a great *Kuo-ho* (native goods) company with a capital to be raised by students. A prospectus has been published and there is a good prospect of success.

The sales of the Honan anthracite coal by the Fu Chung Corporation in June last amount to 58,720 tons. This company has a market of 1,200,000 tons per annum and the Honan anthracite is said to be the best domestic fuel in the Far East.

The newly built subsidiary railway from Lienyutao on the Wuchang-Changsha Railway to the Pinghsiang colliery is now being tested. After some more safety appliances are made, the railway will be put into operation.

The Far Eastern Trading Company, Hankow, is about to suspend business for the time being, as H. L. Altshuler is planning to leave Hankow. A formal announcement of winding up their business was made by the said company to that effect.

The provincial authorities are planning to make a statistical report of the agricultural products of Hupeh in accordance with an instruction from Peking. The Hupeh Industrial Bureau has sent out report forms to the districts under its jurisprudence, and a detailed and interesting report is expected to be compiled.

Owing to heavy rainfall the Han River has made unexpected jumps and large volumes of water are flowing into the Yangtze, which cause great difficulties to junk navigation. The Han River is also an important route of native commerce and many raw materials are shipped to Hankow *via* this route.

The Christian Endeavor Convention of Kuling was held on July 18 in the Kuling church and the meeting was presided by over Dr. Fitch. A new church on Central Avenue is some way near completion. Besides a few religious gatherings no other activities are reported. The musical entertainments have not been held this year.

The Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross has collected a contribution of about \$2,000 from among the Hankow foreign community for the relief of cholera sufferers in Foochow. The collecting work is under the auspices of the International Banking Corporation and the money will be sent to Foochow on July 26.

The weather here is very mild and the rainfall has been very abundant, which conditions are unfavorable to the forthcoming crops. Particularly is the crop of cotton affected and the farmers say that unless a hot summer spell comes, a cotton famine is to be expected this year. At present the weather is still very damp and cool.

The demand for bristles is improving and recently there have been deals in this market. A good many orders have been contracted and the market is firm. Cow hides are also in good demand and the stocks in Hankow have been almost completely consumed. Arrivals from different quarters are expected.

It is reported that the upper route of the Yangtze is now open to navigation without any interruption by the Chinese soldiers stationed in the upper gorges as was reported to be the cause some time ago. Steamers now ply between Ichang and Chungking as usual and there has been no shooting at or commandeering of ships by soldiers.

Word has been received that Tichun Chang Chin-yao of Hunan is intriguing with a firm of a certain country to sell to the latter the Hunan cotton mill which was started some eight years ago. The people of Hunan are protesting, saying that 30,000,000 Hunaneans cannot tolerate such a high-handed clandestine scheme in selling away their property.

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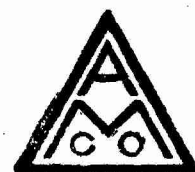
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It is reported that Northern soldiers in Hunan that have not been paid for several months are very hard to be disciplined by any means. They are threatening to resort to robbery and looting. Recently there was a case of murder in Lei-yang near Hengchow in which a captain under the control of General Wu Pei fu was shot by half-a-dozen of his soldiers.

A local report says that a French Consul-General will be appointed for Changsha for the protection of their nationals who are residing in Hunan in increasing numbers as a result of the prosperity of foreign trade in Hunan. A secretary was despatched to Changsha to make arrangements and it is said that the French Minister has asked the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Peking to notify the Tuchen of Hunan to that effect.

The stocks of Tsaotow (Kwangtung) sugar are nearly consumed and advanced prices on this article of necessity followed. The current quotations are nearly two times as great as they were a few weeks ago. The situation was brought about by the present boycott movement which has curtailed the Japanese supply of sugar. If no new supplies are developed, an upward tendency is expected.

It is understood that the Hankow Water Works and Electric Light Co., which is operated partly by Japanese investments and partly by native capital, has ordered more than 10,000 tons of Chinwangtao bituminous coal from a Japanese firm. Samples of the said variety are given to the works and are found satisfactory. The daily consumption of coal by this company is something like 100 tons.

A famous native goods company in Hankow has been advertising for samples of popular toys of Chinese children with the view of superseding the Chinese toys that are most liked by Chinese children.

The native merchants generally take no interest in this trade, but when it is remembered that the imports of toys into China from Japan in 1918 are valued at \$1,058,524 one would realize that this trade is not insignificant.

The dramatic club of the Wu-Han Students' Union has been seriously handicapped in their activities by the fact that they cannot obtain a theater in spite of the efforts they have made. They are closely supervised and severely guarded against by the authorities in the Hankow city, while in the concessions, too, they have not met with approval from the municipal authorities who would keep their areas clean of any anti-Japanese movement.

Word has been received here to the effect that the students of Wuchang and Hankow who have returned to their home districts in Hupeh are still quite active in their patriotic movement. They often harangue circles of native folks and talk about the present diplomatic defeat and its effect on China's sovereignty, which strongly appeals to them. The boycotting spirit now becomes more deep-rooted.

A proposal has been made in the provincial assembly to establish an institution of the Standard or *Chu-yin* system of the Chinese language which is to the ears as the ordinary Chinese is to the eye and is better adapted for the education of the masses since it can be taught in three months or so. This system has been advocated by missionaries doing work in China and abundant literature in this system has been distributed under their auspices. No definite news is yet to hand as to the issue of the proposal.

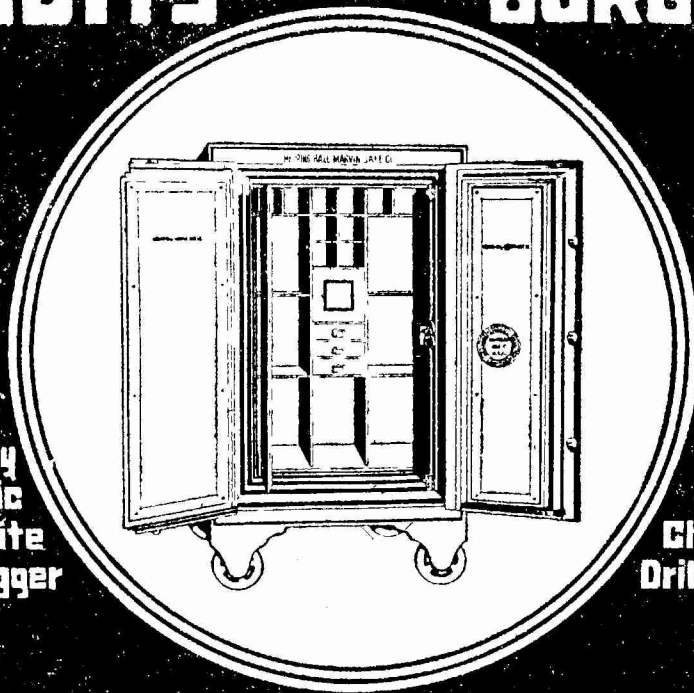
The Hankow Waterworks and Electric Light Company are making arrangements to issue new shares for the purpose of raising a large fund to enlarge their plant. The population of Hankow is rapidly increasing every year, and this plant is therefore correspondingly overworked. To-day this company cannot supply any more electric light to the Hankow community than it is supplying, although the electric light is in great demand. The Chinese business men as well as the householders of to-day prefer electric lamps to any they have been accustomed to.

The great iron and steel works which is now in the process of organization under the auspices of Sun Yao-ching, a great leader in the revolutionary movement of 1911, is to be known as the Ming Sheng (meaning people's livelihood) Iron and Steel Works. Many prominent Chinese have promised to lend help in making the undertaking a success. This company will undertake to develop all the mines in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, and it is said that the company is a joint enterprise by Liang Shi-yi, a famous Peking politician, and Anderson, Meyer & Company.

The Hanyang Needle and Nail Factory, formerly a government undertaking and now leased to the Chung Hwa Hardware Manufacturing Company on payment of \$10,000 in advance, is extending their trade, and their products enjoyed good sales and promise to find an extensive market in China. Arrangements are now being made by the company for enlarging the plant and establishing agencies in outports to handle their business. When under government control the same factory proved a complete failure but as soon as it is operated by a legitimate private company it becomes a paying business.

Hankow, July 25, 1919.

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News from Canton

Roy Anderson, formerly manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hangchow and now an adviser to General Li Shun arrived in Canton on July 14.

The basins of the North and West tributaries of Pearl River show some signs of flooding especially in the Sze Hui, Tung Kuan and Feng Chuen districts.

A meeting will be held on July 18 by the Christians in Canton to organize an anti-gambling association with the hope of stopping the gambling in the city.

It is reported that Dr. Wu Ting-fang in his personal name succeeded on July 9 in drawing from the Customs a sum of \$900,000 for the Southern government.

Dean T. E. Mit of Yale University and professor of Architecture recently visited Canton. The Public Works sent an engineer to show him all the latest improvements.

Some Hongkong residents are in favor of demobilizing the Police Reserve of that port. This organization consists of citizens who give part of their time to be volunteer policemen.

Chih Ni-chin, the representative of the Shanghai Mass Meeting Association, has received a hearty welcome in Canton and will soon start for Nan-ling, the capital of Kuangsi.

The sale of enemy property in Canton has begun. Godowns A and B at Tai Chung Hua, Canton, formerly belonging to Germans, were bought on July 17 by Jardine, Matheson & Co. for \$475,000.

The Canton Municipality, according to its budget recently published, intends to spend \$5,281,000 for public improvements, including the widening of roads and the construction of sewerage, bridges, parks and markets.

On account of giving opinions in favoring Dr. Wu Ting-fang's election to be civil governor and the people's right to hold mass meetings, all the newspapers from Hongkong are prohibited to be imported to Canton.

The Chamber of Commerce of Canton issued on July 11 a circular to suspend business as a means to support the demand of the mass meeting held in Canton July 10. On that day it was found that a majority of shops were closed.

Besides those that came from Shanghai there are many telegrams from overseas such as Bangkok, Singapore, Penang, Seremban, etc., all supporting the idea of electing Dr. Wu Ting-fang as civil governor of Kuangtung.

To promote straw hat manufacturing in Canton, the Government Trade School at Tsengpo is sending a student to Annam to specially study the subject with a view of starting a similar industry here. Kuangtung has straw capable of making good hats.

The Presbyterian Church, the United Brethren, the London Mission, the Congregational Church, and others in Canton have formed a Church Union with the following officers: President, the Rev. Tse Yan luk; vice-president, Rev. Kong Liu-chun; secretary, Leung Shiu-choh; and treasurer, Rev. C. A. Funk.

The report of the Japanese Consul in Hongkong states the trade of Japanese beer suffers very little from

the boycott movement and so does that of coal, but that of dry fish declined one-third lower. Ninety-six per cent of the matches are imported from Japan. The wholesale trade of drugs is as usual but the retail sellers suffer much.

Albert W. Pontius, the American Consul-General at Canton, has sent to the military governor a despatch asking him to send protection to the churches in Szechui, Shek-kow, Kuang-ling, Ko-shui and Wai-chek as there have been disturbances caused by the local troops there. Mr. Pontius will return to the United States for three months to spend the summer.

Hon. Yeh Hsia-sheng, M. P., president of the Canton Government Law School, has been dismissed from office by the military governor. The retiring president has been charged with having sided with the students in their strike and boycott movements. Ow Tai-yuen, a former president of the school, has been re-appointed to his old position.

Telegrams have been received lately from Cantonese overseas requesting that Dr. Wu Ting-fang be appointed civil governor of Kuangtung. Since Dr. Wu is not very anxious to have the appointment, some local citizens are mentioning Captain Tong Ting-kwong, now Vice-Minister of the Navy of the Southern military government, for the place.

The Administrative Council of the military government has not yet granted the petition of the citizens meeting to appoint Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the military government, concurrently civil governor of Kuangtung. The citizens will not cease demanding until the petition is granted, according to their recent resolution.

The Student Union in Canton is organizing a Students' Factory with a capital of \$100,000. The capital is to be divided into 20,000 shares and is to be contributed by the student body only. Their object is to manufacture goods, especially those of school supplies so as to make up the demand caused from the boycott. They invite many advisers, most of whom are successful business men.

Two men are now claiming to be the Speaker of the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly in Canton. Huang Sung-ling was elected at the opening of the session last April, but the minority party declared that the election was irregular and the other day succeeded in getting a quorum and elected another Speaker. Now each says the other is illegally chosen and both try to officiate. Soon Canton may also see two legislatures.

The Canton Municipality has not yet formally granted the franchise of the tramway construction to any party. It is still open to any corporation or individual, Chinese or foreign, for getting the concession. Up to date, the best offer the Municipality has received for giving the concession is that of an applicant who is willing to give the city a gratuity of \$1,300,000 and a loan of \$500,000 in return for the franchise for twenty years.

On account of the Tsingtao question a mass meeting of more than 20,000 people was held in the Eastern Garden on July 10. Tam Jin-feng, former Inspector-General of the Yangtze River, was the chief speaker. After the meeting the crowd paraded to the military government headquarters demanding that the Southern government should take immediate action against the "traitors" and cancel the secret agreements.

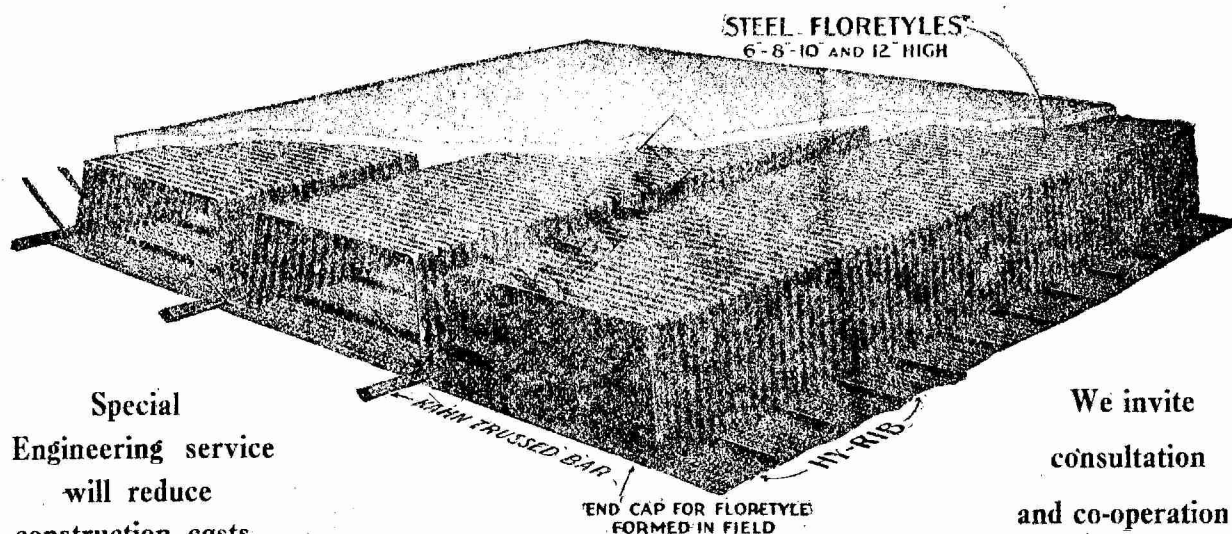
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Dr. Wu Ting-fang met the crowd, giving them a speech promising to do his best for the demand.

The military governor at Canton still holds that foreign gunboats may not enter the inland rivers without special permission. Some weeks ago H. M. S. *Moorhen* sailed into Yingtak, North River, for a visit. The military governor expressed his disapproval of the act, while the British Consulate-General pointed out that such a thing had happened before. There is also a case now before the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in which a Chinese gunboat has been charged with having entered Macao waters without previous notice.

On the morning of July 16 the people continued to open mass meetings in the East Garden; but the Commissioner of Police sent an army of policemen equipped with rifles and machine guns to disperse the meeting. The people at first tried to remain but as soon as the policemen displayed their arms they began to yield. All the drums, trumpets, flags, circulars and other articles used in the meeting were taken by the army. Since that day no more mass meetings have been held. On the evening of July 16 the electric light of the city was restored. It was not the result of the mechanics willingly returning to work. The company had invited many mechanics, both Chinese and European, from Hongkong to come to their aid. Besides, the police had arrested many of the old workmen and obliged them to return to work giving them double wages at the same time.

Canton, July 19, 1919.

Who's Who in China



General Meng En-yuan, Dismissed Military Governor of Kirin

遠恩孟軍督林吉前

General Meng En-yuan, who was dismissed from the office of military governor of Kirin a fortnight ago, is remaining at his post as if he were defying the Central government. General Meng is sixty-four years of age and has had a lengthy military career. He is illiterate having learned only four Chinese characters in his lifetime, namely Meng, En, Yuan and Hu (Tiger). Whenever there is any official document for his signature, he signs on it the word "Hu." In consequence his friends call him Hu Chiang-chun or Tiger General.

In his youth General Meng was poor and was a trader. Tired of this uninteresting life, he joined the army and well liked his new career. Gradual promotions followed. In a few years he was appointed in charge of two hundred and fifty soldiers of the Chihli Patrol Force. Later he was promoted to be commander of the Force.

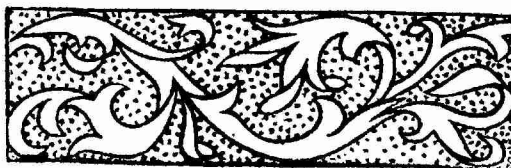
In 1908 General Meng became director-general of the Kirin Patrol Force. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Division Commander of the Twenty-Third Division with his headquarters at Kirin. In November of 1912 he was given the office of Defense Commissioner for Kirin province.

In June of 1914 the Central government conferred upon General Meng the rank of Chenantso Chiang Chun and ordered him to superintend the military affairs of Kirin.

In July of 1916 General Meng was appointed Tuchun or military governor of Kirin. In July of 1917, when General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement was launched, he was in Peking attending a military conference. By an edict, Emperor Hsun Tung ordered him to be governor of Kirin. Later General Meng declared against the movement and returned to Kirin to resume his old office upon the defeat of the monarchists by General Tuan Chi-ju's force.

In October of the same year the Central government tried to remove General Meng from office. In anticipation of its intention to remove their chief, some of General Meng's followers stationed from Kirin to Changchun declared independence of Peking. General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, mobilized his troops in position to fight them upon the order of the Central government. It was at the time when Peking got itself ready to fight the South and needed all available troops, having no desire to have any dissension in its own camp. The proposal to dismiss General Meng from the Tuchunship of Kirin was finally given up.

A month ago General Meng failed to agree with General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, and also Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces, over the appointment of a protege of the latter to be the civil governor of Kirin. As General Chang is virtually higher than General Meng in official rank, he succeeded in having the latter dismissed a fortnight ago. Meanwhile rumors of the independence of Kirin have been in extensive circulation. It is however understood that negotiations are proceeding to settle this matter peacefully.



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Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 23. A telegram from Paris states that a strong possibility prevails that China will sign the German Treaty, in return for which the Japanese Peace Mission in Paris will make public the oral agreement at the time of the Chinese settlement announcing the date at which Japan agreed to restore Chinese political rights in the Shantung peninsula.

July 29. A telegram from Peking states that the President having received assurances from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament that they would confirm such an appointment, formally sends a despatch naming Kung Hsing-han as Premier.

JAPAN

July 29. The Kobe express is wrecked near Tarui Station; on board the train there were a number of notables and several of them were either killed or injured, among them Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and members of his family.

GENERAL

July 10. At the Guildhall in London the honorary Freedom of the City and the sword of honor are conferred on General Pershing.

July 18. As a result of conferences Belgium agrees to hand over to Great Britain a rather large part of her old possessions in the Congo in exchange for a big share of German East Africa.

July 20. As a result of the strike of the Yorkshire miners, of whom approximately 200,000 have

stopped work, there is grave danger of the mines being flooded and to prevent this the British Government dispatches 5,000 naval stokers to engage in pumping operations.

July 22. A serious race riot occurs at Washington, D. C., 2 detectives and 2 civilians being killed; mounted troops, marines and sailors assisted the police in checking the disorders; a revolver battle continues throughout the night in the streets and many arrests are made.—A telegram from London announces that unrestricted letter post with the whole of Germany has been resumed.

July 23. M. Louchier, French Minister of Reconstruction, states in the Chamber of Deputies that as British coal now cost 135 francs per ton France had turned to America where she was able to buy coal more cheaply.

July 24. As a result of the strike at Liverpool 200 ships are imprisoned at the docks, among them the giant liner *Olympic*.

July 25. The British House of Lords unanimously passes the Treaty of Peace and the Anglo-French Convention.

July 26. Cases of ill treatment of colored soldiers by U. S. military police forms the subject of debate in the French Chamber of Deputies; a resolution is passed affirming the equality of all French citizens regardless of color.

July 27. Following a sudden spurt in the price of rice to \$20 per picul, due to scanty supplies, an abnormal demand from Japan and other countries,

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and an adverse exchange rate on Saigon, looting and rioting take place in Hongkong and nearby districts; the Police are mobbed but effectively discharge their duties.

July 28. The Hongkong Government issues a proclamation taking over control of all rice in the Colony; rice shops again begin to open their doors and no further difficulties are anticipated.

A Distressing Five Minutes

BY UPTON CLOSE

WHEN the Student Organization, feeling its newborn power, announced the national boycott of all things Japanese until Japan should be forced to restore her gains by aggression on Chinese sovereignty, and the merchants took the students seriously, the Japanese press was pleased to announce with loud and unconcerned scoffing that "another 'five minutes' burst of enthusiasm has begun." Europeans, Americans, and many Chinese, made cynical by the sight of previous similar movements fading away like the mist before the sun of avarice and mutual mistrust, sophistically or sadly, according to their sympathies, accepted the verdict.

Now after two months, the talk among the old-timers is, "I don't see how it can last—but say, I never saw a boycott conducted like this one!" It is beginning to prove a long and distressing "five minutes" to Japanese business—importing, shipping and publishing (if this latter can be called business), and all

interests involved with them in China. It is impossible to longer ignore the effects of the boycott. Speaking for North China, in every port small Japanese shops are closing out. Japanese effort, frantically exerted, failed to keep the boycott out of the Shantung Railway area. Every means of intimidation and misinformation are being used to repress the spirit in Tsingtao. The charge that the Chinese principal had distributed boycott literature was considered sufficient to close up an American mission school there. The Japanese propaganda press, unable to believe that the Chinese can actually refrain from its "dope," prints on, but its circulation and influence has vanished.

Far more important, however, than the closing of a few drug, notion, and photographic shops and the riddance of a few advance agents whom their government does not consider it worth-while to support, is the cessation of Chinese whole-saleing and retailing of Japanese goods. Not a tithe of Japanese merchandise sold in China was sold through Japanese themselves. As far as appearances are concerned, Chinese dealing in Japanese goods has stopped absolutely. With the first promulgation of the boycott, dealers were to be allowed to sell off their Japanese stock-in-hand, but to purchase no more. It was soon seen that some stocks, because of both cases of actuality and of secret dealing, were going to be inexhaustible, and the purpose of the boycott would be defeated. The students, who have become the spokesmen for the patriotic element of all classes, then demanded that all Japanese stock be put away and reserved from sale until the purpose of the boycott is attained. This the merchants have done, storing their

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Japanese goods in the expectation that in some future time they will again become liquidable assets. There have been some zealous cases of destruction of such goods, but the general policy seems to be to store them. Shortly after the beginning of the boycott, the writer was able to purchase Japanese articles in Chinese shops by assuring that the matter would be kept secret. During the past week he has made several such attempts, and has been turned down point-blank, although the article in question was within hand-reach in the shop.

If the movement is persisted in, the inevitable result will be that Japan's greatest, and, in the small manufacturing lines, almost predominating market, will disappear. Japanese shipping is already embarrassed by lack of cargo and difficulty of obtaining long-shore service and supplies in China ports. Reports are already emanating from Japan that mills and factories, affected by the Chinese situation, are closing, not being allowed, however, to make the reason clear to their hands, whom, it is said, are being driven to a desperation which only war or revolution can serve to placate. The socialist, or revolutionary party in Japan is undoubtedly making capital from the situation, while there is a group of educated people, of whom Prof. Fukuda of Keio University, the so-called "democratic hot-bed," is at present the leader, who, although having no love for the democratic Powers and little sympathy for China, appear to hate their military rulers as heartily as the Chinese, who are their special object of aggression. The tendency of Japanese social conditions

since the "reformation" has been steadily toward the elimination of any middle or "buffer" class between the wretched and tax-oppressed poor and the plutocratic families which own the empire, which tendency has been aggravated during the war-period of industrial activity. In Nippon to-day, as in pre-war Germany, power is in the sword, and the sword is purchased and placed in the hands of faithful puppets by money.

It is with these conditions in view, and believing that by taking advantage of them they can force the issue, that the propagators of the boycott are working. The question naturally arises, "How can the boycott be made effective? Is it possible that the Chinese public dealers and artisans in the cities and the still more provincial country-folk, have enough grasp upon internal political and economic conditions to understand and cooperate in a method in which only long vision can see results?"

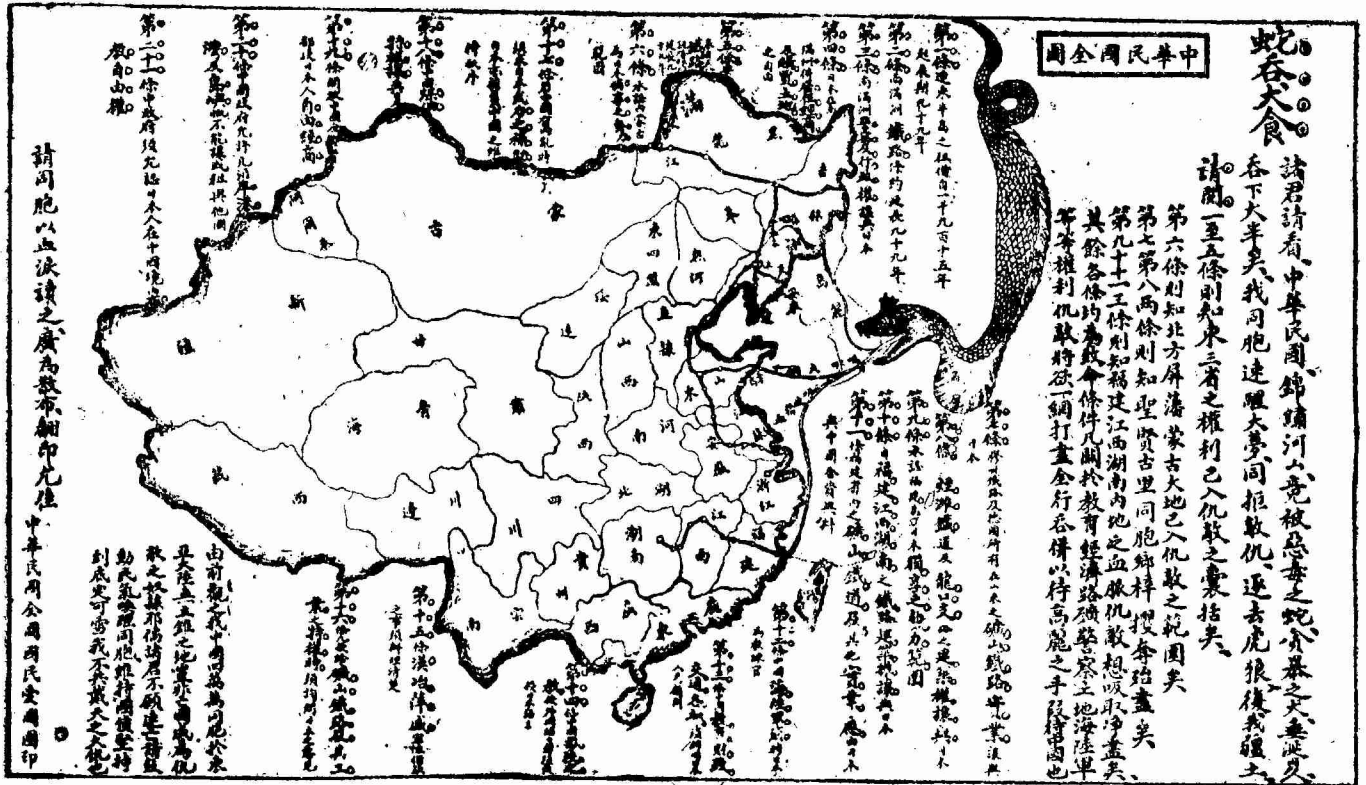
The spirits behind the movement, well aware that ignorance of the populace and cupidity of the merchant class were the causes of failure in the past, have planned that while their educational and patriotic campaign is gradually progressing, a barrage of resolute coercion be safely laid over temptation on the part of those whose love of the dollar or Japanese articles is greater than their love of country. To this end they are fighting fire with fire by enlisting the guilds and chambers of commerce in every city—setting the merchant class to policing itself, and inflicting heavy penalties upon itself in event of transgression of the unwritten law: "Thou shalt have no dealings with the Japanese." It is a very clever and typically Oriental scheme, and is submitted to by the merchants in a typically Oriental fashion. Every merchant believes in it heartily and relishes his share in enforcing it against the other fellow, taking it as a sort of necessary evil or unescapable consequence when it is enforced upon him. He may, if caught in an offense, make a little noise about personal liberty, as a feeler to get help, but in his heart he takes it philosophically.

It should be understood that Chinese chambers of commerce—which is a poor translation for the Chinese *shang hwei*, are organizations possessing far greater power than those known under the same name at home. They are the most powerful trades unions in the world, within their territory, which, however, is only city-wide. They have undisputed power to interdict or supervise buying or selling, or refuse the privilege of doing business to, any hong, shop, or dealer. They are officially recognized as the sponsors of the merchant class, and take charge and liquidate affairs of bankruptcy. It is safe to say that any merchant fears his chamber of commerce director more than he does his officials. They are governed by a director, vice-director and a board, who obtain office through part-democratic, part-patriarchal methods, and offenses against the rules are punishable by fines from which there is no recourse except to go out of business. A general assembly of the constituency, who pay regular assessments, is called together by the director to discuss any matter of import, but the policy is determined by the directors.

It is these organizations which have become the power behind the boycott. It is probable that they saw in it an opportunity to increase their prestige and confirm their position, and that this eased the way for them to be swept into the campaign of the students. It is well-nigh impossible for merchants to import stock in secret to their chamber of commerce, and a

Chinese Cartoons Used in Boycott Propaganda

(See article entitled "A Distressing Five Minutes" in this week's issue of the REVIEW)



The above Cartoon Represents Japan in the Form of a Serpent in the Act of Swallowing China. The Swelling in the Belly of the Serpent Represents Formosa, while the one in the Throat Represents Korea.



This Cartoon Represents Certain Events which are Reported to Have Quite Recently Taken Place in Korea. The Suggestion is Obvious.

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suspicious watch is kept. It was reported to the chamber of commerce of a North China port that a merchant had imported by sea a large stock of a certain commodity which had, as well as English and Chinese, some Japanese characters printed upon its wrappers. They immediately ordered the entire lot confiscated, and the importer fined. It took him three weeks with the assurance of a foreign consul and sworn statements from the manufacturer and manufacturer's agent to convince them that the goods were non-Japanese and get them released. The guilds, which are really smaller chambers of commerce, confined to one line or trade, operate in the same way. In many cities the Barber's guild has caused posters to be displayed in every shop announcing that by their order no Japanese products whatever shall be used in that shop under penalty of fine.

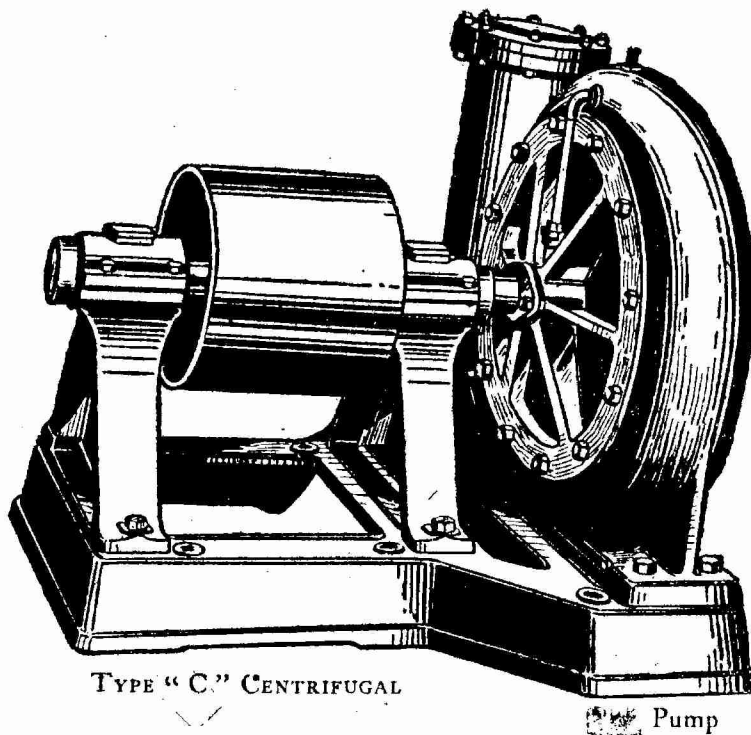
Meanwhile, the students have spread to every *hsien*, and, supported by popular subscription, are carrying their propaganda and educational campaign through every village. They are teaching an audience, stirred for the first time to listen, the rudiments of geography, of political science, and of patriotism. Along with this they instill the hatred and fear of Japan, and set forth the boycott as the only hope of salvation from the fate of Korea and Formosa. Literally millions of farmers, dealers and artisans, are talking for the first time of national and international affairs which it never entered their minds that they could express an opinion on before, not even when stirred by the late revolutions. One can go to any food-shop, among any group of laborers on the job, and hear it all about him. The signs in the tea-shops: "Don't talk politics here!"

are out of date. It is a remarkable thing which these young crusaders are doing—perhaps the real awakening of China at last. Japan may yet be what she boasts—the savior of China—in the sense of the bucket of cold water over the sleeper's head.

The students, carrying with them the reputation of having over-awed Peking, are tactfully let alone by the petty officials throughout the provinces, while they receive much clandestine official favor and aid in their propaganda and scouting. A man in a port city of North China who came out of a Japanese shop where he claimed he had been merely to collect a debt was spied by the watchful students, man-handled, and turned over to the police, who promptly jailed him. He got out in three days through his influence as a servant of a foreigner. The students claimed he had been in relations with the Japanese and had obtained the position with the foreigner as a protection to himself. Literature is having its share in the propaganda. Newspapers, periodicals and posters are used, but none with more telling effect than the secretly-published cartoons, some of which are most cleverly done. These reach the masses and stick in their minds. One represents ferocious soldiers binding and burying alive, with legs sticking up in the air, "harmless citizens" of a "certain country," with a news item underneath reporting the burying alive of Koreans, and the inscription, "DO YOU FEAR? Support the Boycott." Another shows a map of China and Japan, with Japan represented as a serpent with one swelling in its belly marked "Formosa," another in its throat marked "Korea;" squirting from its fangs three streams of morphia into China, through Shantung, Manchuria

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(6)



and Fukien, in preparation of swallowing her; while all about the border are printed the Twenty-one demands.

Concerning the question of coercion in the boycott, to which many friends of China feel inclined to take exception, the leaders of the movement have this to say: All reformations are really a coercion by the active element of the indifferent, who usually are numerically superior, and without this impulse, would defeat the movement. They remark the prohibition movement in America in which the need of coercion was recognized; or the draft law, which would probably have lost on a popular referendum, as it did in Australia. They claim that no one is being coerced against his conscientious scruples, but only against his inactivity or unwillingness to sacrifice for his country. They maintain that the coercion is temporary; that when their educational campaign has permeated the country with its double-edged aim of rousing the conscience of dealers not to handle boycotted goods and making sure of them by rousing the conscience of the public not to buy, it will be no longer necessary and will lapse. Lastly, with a bit of the Jesuitical doctrine we all condemn and yet all find convenient at times, they are thinking more of their patriotic aim, and the end to which they are devoted, than of the means. Both aim and means, though the latter be faulty, command our respect far more than those of the militarists of two countries who are their opponents. Their courage is high, and their optimism has assured the Chinese mind that, barring one contingency, they can and will hold out. They believe that, with the eyes of the world on her, Japan dare not resort to open force. The contingency is that, even yet, their own government may sell them out.

Shantung, July 21, 1919.

Men and Events

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, was in Shanghai this week on business.

Bruce M. Smith, representative of the Standard Oil Company at Kiukiang, is in Shanghai on his vacation.

G. E. M. Pratt, director of the Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle, is in Shanghai on a pleasure tour of the Orient.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, departed for America on Friday, July 25, per s. s. *Bessie Dollar*.

It has been announced that Admiral Tsai Tingkan has been appointed president of the Red Cross Society in China. Admiral Tsai arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, July 29.

L. Houdlette, representing the Edw. L. Soule Company of San Francisco, is in Shanghai on business connected with his firm in China. He has been in the Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands and South China, and expects to return by way of Japan.

Pamphlet No. 111 has been published by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee on Commercialized Vice in Shanghai, an International Problem in the International Settlement. The pamphlet discusses the status and complexity of the social evil in Shanghai.

The mid-year supplement of the North China Desk Hong List (city director) was issued this week. The

directory contains the names of new firms which have established offices in Shanghai since the beginning of the year as well as new individuals who have come to the city to live.

G. M. Jackson, formerly general passenger agent at Shanghai for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., and later agent at Manila, has been named general passenger agent for the company at New York. J. R. Shaw, former agent at Hongkong, will take the place of Mr. Jackson at Manila.

W. B. Kennett, of the British-American Tobacco Co., addressed the first meeting of the Advertising Club of China held at the Carlton Cafe on Thursday, July 30, at 8.45 p. m. Mr. Kennett used as his subject "Trade Mark and Copyright in China." A. R. Hager, president of the club, presided at the meeting.

Major Ransom, of the United States Army, has been assigned to duty at Tientsin, China, and arrived in that place last week to take up his duties with the 15th U. S. Infantry. Major Ransom, who is a son of Dr. S. A. Ransom of Shanghai, was graduated from Westpoint Military Academy in 1918.

Adam McCay, representative of the *Sidney Sun* and the *Melbourne Herald*, leading newspapers of Australia, is in Shanghai this week for the purpose of obtaining information for a series of articles dealing with Chinese and Japanese affairs for his papers. From China Mr. McCay plans to go to America.

The following men arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Empress of Asia* to join the staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York and will be connected with the Lubricating Oil Division: M. L. Southwick, Dartmouth College; W. O. B. Stevens, Yale University; F. W. Greene, Yale University; and W. C. Thomas from Princeton University.

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary to the American legation, who has been seriously ill for some time and is planning to depart for America next month on a leave of absence due to his illness, will be relieved by Willys Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao who will serve at the American legation on special detail, still retaining his post at Tsingtao.

Frank S. Monnett, a special correspondent of the Hearst newspapers of the United States, is in China for a short business and pleasure trip. He is accompanied by Mrs. Monnett and they are staying at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Monnett was formerly Attorney-General of the State of Ohio. He expects to visit Peking and North China before returning to America.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Woolworth Building, New York City, is in Shanghai on business. The Wah Chang Company is an American corporation composed largely of New York Chinese. The Shanghai office is at No. 9 Ningpo Road. They have been in the general import and export business with Central and South America for two or three years and are now opening offices in various places in China.

A roster of association for the practice of law has been formed by ex-Judge Paul Myron Linebarger and Chauncey P. Holcomb, with offices at 1-B Kiukiang Road (corner Bund). Both practitioners have had nearly a generation's experience in the law and are well known in Shanghai. Major Holcomb only appears on

the roster in such matters as do not conflict with his duties as United States District Attorney, which office he will continue to hold. Among other matters they will represent certain trade development interests in China.

The Summer Soochow Conferences have been in session at the Soochow University, Soochow, from July 8 to 31. The Evangelist's Sunday School workers and the Primary School teachers have been attending and the attendance has been more than 500. Both men and women were present. Most of the people in attendance came from Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. Eight or ten missions were represented at the conference and it was reported that this is the largest conference yet held and included the one formerly held at Hangchow.

An American Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Peking with the following as officers: President, H. C. Faxon, of Andersen, Meyer & Co.; secretary, A. C. Williams, of the American Trading Co.; treasurer, C. R. Bennett, of the International Banking Corporation; Executive Committee, H. C. Faxon, A. C. Williams, T. J. N. Gattrell, of the Siems-Carey Co.; and W. B. Christian, of the China-American Trading Co. The purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to promote and protect American business and commercial interests in China.

An organization of a Shanghai Rotary Club as a member of the International Association of Rotary Clubs was formed in Shanghai on Thursday, July 24. The officers are Dr. Julian Petit, president; A. B. Rosenfeld, vice-president; E. O. Baker, secretary; and R. Buchan, treasurer. The board of directors of the officers are Hon. Thomas Sammons, Frank J. Raven and W. L. Johnstone. The club started with about thirty charter memberships. The Shanghai Rotary Club is the second organization in the East as the first was formed in Manila, P. I., several months ago.

The annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association in China for 1918 has just been issued by the National Committee at No. 3-4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. The book contains information regarding China's part in the war, social service being done by the Y. M. C. A., educational work, physical work, boys work, and the student association. The personnel of the National Committee of China is included in the booklet and the financial statement for the year 1918. The triangle used as the symbol for the Y. M. C. A. represents the three-fold nature of its work—spiritual, mental and physical.

President Wilson recently made the following statement regarding the foreign-born citizens of the United States: "Some of the best stuff of America has come out of foreign lands, and some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citizens of the United States. I would not be afraid upon the test of 'America first' to take a census of all the foreign-born citizens of the United States, for I know that the vast majority of them came here because they believed in America and their belief in America has made them better citizens than some people who were born in America."

It has been announced that the Asia Banking Corporation will open offices in Manila, P. I., on Friday, August 1. H. J. Belden, formerly of the Philippine National Bank; W. W. Besson, formerly of the Shanghai office of the Asia Banking Corporation; and

Herman Spitzel, formerly of the Shanghai Branch of the Philippine National Bank, will comprise the staff at Manila. A Canton branch of the Asia Banking Corporation will be opened in a short time, according to the announcement. D. L. Ballentyne and F. H. Gouverneur arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, July 27, to join the Asia Banking Corporation in Shanghai.

"Who's Who of the Chinese in New York" is the title of a new publication issued by Warner M. Van Norden of New York. The book contains pictures and biographies of leading Chinese merchants from New York City and in addition considerable information regarding the activities of Chinese in America. According to the book there are now approximately 75,000 Chinese in America and of these 17,200 are farmers. One of the purposes in publishing the book is to encourage the U. S. government to permit the importation of Chinese farmers into the United States. The price of the book is fifty cents in American currency and may be obtained by addressing Mr. Van Norden at No. 62 South Street, New York City.

A. C. McCay, editor of the *Sun* of Sydney, Australia, who has been visiting in Shanghai for several days, addressed the Rotary Club at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, July 31, at luncheon. Mr. McCay's address dealt chiefly with Japan, which he compared to an inverted pyramid, with most of the development and wealth at the top. In the opinion of the speaker, Japan lacks the solid substantial foundation in most of the leading nations, and that instead of the independent substantial farmers, artisans, merchants, found in most countries Japan's lower classes are constantly obsessed with the never ending struggle for the bare necessities of life. Mr. McCay expected to depart on Friday morning for America where he will spend several months before returning to his home land.

Correspondence

More On the Literary Revolution

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Your article "Against the Literary Revolution" reminds me of the lines of Viennet against Victor Hugo:

Ou O Hugo huchera-t-on ton nom ?

Justice enfin rendu que ne t'a t'on !

Quand donc au corps qu'academique on nomme
Grimperas-tu de roc en roc, rare homme ?

The task which the leaders of the Chinese Literary Revolution are undertaking is no less great than "Victor et Cie." which explains to us fully the hostile and desperate attitude of some. Yet Viennet, Jay Alexandre Duval were left unmuzzled, because they are only "vieux maniaques" and not Pierre Loti's "Hyene Enragee!"

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."

Peking, July 22, 1919.



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Mrs. Gamewell's New Book

THE author of this new book "New Life Currents in China" is also the author of "The Gateway to China," a book often quoted as the best book for the new arrival (especially for the foreign woman who is about to undertake housekeeping in China). The book gives information that is intended to awaken the reader's interest sufficiently to cause one to seek further detailed information regarding China and what her millions are doing. The subject "New Life Currents in China" touches various phases of incidents showing the possibilities of development in China, and that is the main purpose of the book. The book is published by the New York Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Gamewell in her introductory remark has asked, "Who knows China?" And has quoted Dr. Arthur H. Smith, whose missionary experience extends over forty-five years, "I have met only two classes of people who are able confidently to assert, 'We do!' They are the newspaper reporters and globe-trotters." The author gives a brief summary of China as a country with a wonderful past, dealing primarily with her exclusiveness, having a proud race for her inhabitants, being the home of philosophers, statesmen, artists and scholars, when other nations such as Europe and America were nothing but howling wildernesses, and our ancestors little better than savages. China as the coming country is then referred to and here accounts of what China did in the recent world war are enumerated, with also a paragraph on Japan's failure as a neighbor when the Western Powers were absorbed with the war on the western front. During this time the Red

Cross Society was organized in Shanghai, China, a peace celebration was held and Chinese labor battalions aggregating 175,000 men were sent to France, Africa and Mesopotamia, with many missionaries accompanying them to act as interpreters and officers. The author also states what the war brought to China, "giving her a sense of international relationships and obligations." Chapters II and III are devoted principally to the triumphs of Western Medical Science in China, describing the opening of China at the point of the lancet, curiosity and interest in the hospitals opened by Chinese with the aid of the foreigner, need of Chinese doctors, trained nurses in China, men in the nursing profession, the Rockefeller Foundation in China, question of coeducation in China, Christian relief institutions; medical work a Christian force, Chinese leadership in medicine; an all-Chinese hospital, the old school doctors of China; goose feather poultices and tiger hair broth, development of Chinese medical work; and the entrance of the Chinese woman doctor.

Naturally after years of being in the background the Chinese woman as a doctor or nurse was a thing far beyond the reach of the imagination. However when the National Medical Association of China was organized in 1915, of the five hundred members, one hundred and forty of them were women, and most of these were graduates of medical schools in China, Japan, or the West. The chapter of the greatest importance is the one devoted to "Prevention Better than Cure." Here it is told of the many superstitions existing—that not too often result in the many deaths which swell the death roll in China. Different paragraphs such as the following are devoted to this, fear of the deadly bath, what the sanitation expert faces, enlisting the students in the health campaign, making health education popular, a national joint council on public health, good sportsmen and better citizens, fighting the real Chinese Dragon, organizing to fight the drug traffic. Other chapters are written on the economic and industrial changes taking place in China, the vitalizing power of Christian education, three social transformations, and the conquering church in China.

In the appendixes of the book is a bibliography, followed with Appendix B—giving the area and population of China; Appendix C—important events in Modern Chinese History; Appendix D—educational statistics of the working of the protestants in China for years of 1916-17; Appendix E—medical statistics of the work of the protestant missions for 1915-16-17; Appendix F—classification of Chinese workers; Appendix G—relative occupation of mission fields. A map showing the provinces, with prominent cities noted, is included in the back of the book, also showing constructed railways, proposed railways, and provincial railways. Many illustrations in addition to the maps and charts are also used.

M. C. P.

Women and Events

A large numbers of members and their friends were present at the Shanghai Race Club on Friday, July 25, where an entertainment was given, including dinner and dancing.

The Pootung Lai Nee Doo Cholera Hospital has made public acknowledgement of its thanks to the

美國如何能助中國

歐戰之結果美國獨較其他聯合國為多幸運且幸運之途不一尤以經濟方面為特甚工業與人力之發展國民愛國精神之滋長亦最彰著今就實業財政及軍事之進步而論美國已儕於世界領袖國之林矣

天既以此幸福賜美國美國人民不願獨私其利而願用其偉大權能以助幸運不逮吾美之民族並願用其富源以重建歐洲之殘破更願用其餘力以助他國如中國者俾其發展國力將來對於世界人類亦有所貢獻

美國於此次戰爭中未嘗取得任何新土地亦不欲得他國之土地若一千九百年美國與西班牙戰爭而得之菲律賓羣島今決許其獨立換言之即以菲人所有者還諸菲人也今美國籌備一切實際上已完備故願以種種方法贊助中國美國人民向因從事於本國之發展遂罕注意於他國因此美國大多數人民對於中國情形不甚了了美國極願扶助中國然中國必須以美國如何能助中國之道告諸美人方可著手進行本報三年前始設於上海目的在能以美國情形告華人又以中國情形告美人且在華美人所主撰之雜誌祇有一密勒氏評論報而已

今為增進本報之効役起見特行徵文之舉題為美國如何能助中國佳卷第一名獎洋念五元第二名獎洋十五元第三名獎洋十元以下十名各送閱本報一年此項徵文專為華人而設每篇不得逾一千字華英文均可期限本年九月一號截止凡得獎者姓名及原文均在本報宣布再應徵者不限于定閱本報諸君且徵文期內人人可享特價利益即付洋五元可閱報七月是也一切投稿均請寄交上海愛多亞路一百十三號密勒氏評論報主筆收為荷

上海密勒氏評論報主筆鮑啟

Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE "The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

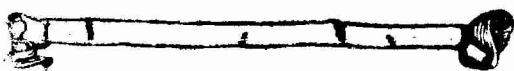
British Cigarette Company for a donation of \$1,000 to the hospital, which is now overcrowded with cases of semi-cholera.

On Wednesday, July 23, Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier were present at a dinner given in their honor by Admiral Rodgers on board the U.S.S. *General Alava*. Judge Lobingier has departed for America and Mrs. Lobingier is planning to depart at an early date.

It has been announced by the Cercle Sportif Français that dancing on the lawn will be held after dinner on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week. This has been made possible by stretching a large canvas tightly over a portion of the lawn and waxing it in the same way as a ballroom floor.

The marriage of Ensign Rothwell Miller and Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Andrew Carnegie, took place recently in New York. Miss Carnegie is 22 years old and has devoted her leisure hours in the last few years to superintending the development of the conservatories at the country estate of her father.

A further \$1,620 toward the Foochow cholera hospital fund was received by the Central Committee of the Shanghai Chapter, American Red Cross, from China Chapters of the Society, making a total to date of \$5,620. The latest donations received are \$1,000 from Hankow—making \$2,000 in all from this Chapter—\$500 from Chefoo and \$120 from Wuhu. The sum asked for the hospital was \$10,000 and with but five Chapters thus far heard from it is anticipated that the full amount will be in hand within the next few days.



The Chinese Bristle Industry

BY PETER S. JOWE

THE bristle industry was unknown in China some sixty years ago when no demand for bristles from abroad was yet developed and bristles were regarded as of no value by the Chinese as only a very limited demand could be found in the home market. Not until the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Kwang Hsu in the Ching dynasty, did this branch of native industry assume any definite shape in China. It is said that this industry was stimulated by French missionaries who took bristles to France simply for the sake of curiosity and had no commercial reason in so doing. But it was soon discovered by their people that bristle brushes could clean machines better than anything else they could possibly obtain. Then attention was centered on this object. When bristles became widely used in this and other ways, a separate branch of industry was developed in China. The news of demand from abroad aroused the interest of Chinese in this industry which is the mainstay in some centers at present. As the demand increased the value of bristles as a commercial commodity became greater in a corresponding ratio.

The pioneers in this field of work are the British firms in China, which in the beginning were practically the only exporters of bristles. Afterwards small quantities were exported by Germans and Frenchmen, and America and Japan stepped into this field of work successively. The buying capacity of Great Britain still remains paramount to-day, although Japan and America are gradually becoming possible rivals.

The supply of bristles in China is indefinitely great when it is remembered that hog meat is the principal animal food with the Chinese. Contrary to the belief of Westerners, the Chinese prefer hog meat to beef. Hog meat is widely used in feasts and in ordinary every-day meals. The rich eat it freely and the poor also consume it when they can afford to. Most homesteads in all parts of the country make it a point to feed one or two hogs in the spring so that by the next New Year they will have meat to eat. For this reason hogs are fed in thousands of thousands, to be used for meat by a population of nearly 400,000,000. This gives an idea of the enormous supply of bristles in China.

While hogs are found in all parts of the country the principal centers of the bristle industry can be counted. Tientsin is the port where this industry made its start, for which reason the impression is current among foreigners as well as Chinese that Tientsin bristles are the best. At the beginning, too, quantities of bristles were exported through Hongkong in South China. To-day Hongkong still remains an important center for bristles. Afterwards, the trade became adequately developed in Central China and Hankow came to be accorded the honor of being the leading center of production. The geographical significance of Hankow gives her this important position. At the present time, almost all the bristles in Central and North China are brought to Hankow for sale. The bristles of Honan which are so abundant are transported to Hankow instead of Tientsin for manufacture. It is a common scene to see native collectors lagging along the country roads in central

China with the bristles in transit to Hankow at the end of the year, when the consumption of meat reaches its culmination.

As mentioned above, pigs are found in every part of the country. There is not a single place in China where pigs are not bred. Besides using pigs for food, most farmers in China depend on them for making money, as to breed them does not involve any great expense. But not all places in China produce and supply bristles in significant quantities as to be important. The leading producing centers of bristles are Chungking, Wanhshien in Szechuan, Hwanghonan, Chowkow in Honan and many other commercial cities in the provinces of Kiangsi, Shansi, Shensi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Anhwei and Hunan. The producing centers, so to speak, are not the producers of the whole amount of the bristles they sell. They are really only the marts where collectors of bristles meet and do business.

The collection of bristles from the very sources of production is generally done by natives of those places who forward their bristles to the marts for sale. The transportation of bristles from the marts to the manufacturing and exporting centers is in turn transacted by agents sent from the latter places. It has ever been the custom with large bristle firms in Hankow as well as in other manufacturing centers such as Chungking and Tientsin to send out agents to the bristle marts where they open business houses called "*chwangs*." The method of collection by these agents is first of all to give publicity to the collectors by posters and advertising in some local newspaper. Then the collectors who go round the neighboring districts and collect small quantities of bristles at first hand from the butcheries and homesteads forward their amassed large quantities of bristles to the agents for sale. The method of making the bargains is not by the sample method, *i.e.*, by seeing samples before settling the bargain. It is based on a thorough examination of all the bristles that now appear in loose bundle form. The danger point to be guarded against is in the adulteration of the bristles with water and dust, which the collectors often take advantage of and make money therefrom, especially in the adulteration of water, which is often more effective.

When the bristles reach the hands of the agents they are generally in loose bundle form or sometimes in bulk. In some places the collectors comb the bristles they have collected in bulk and eliminate the dirt and the soft, curled and crisped wools that are of no value before they offer the bristles to the agents, while in other places the agents accept both neat bristles as well as raw bristles. When bristles are collected in sufficient quantities, they are transported to manufacturing centers either in wooden boxes or in bamboo baskets as the conditions of traffic demand.

The method that butchers employ in obtaining bristles from the hog skin is by pouring boiling water over the hog immediately after it is killed and then cutting off the bristles with a knife as the barbers usually do. Only the part on the ridge of the neck of the hog gives good bristles, while the rest supplies short and soft hair. On the average only 5-2 catties of bristle can be obtained from each hog. The long and straight good bristles of each hog amount to half a catty or so.

The bristles comprise different varieties which are chiefly classified by white and black. Other artificial

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hauchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

classification is based on the method by which bristles are prepared in clean and assorted form. There are two general methods in vogue at present, the steaming method and the washing method.

The former method was introduced by Tientsin people in Chungking, Szechuan, and hence bristles prepared by this method are popularly called "Chungking bristles" although they may be prepared in Hankow and other places. This method was and is still widely used in Szechuan and since 1910 it began to be adopted by the Hankow people. This method is more refined and gives much better products than the other method. A characteristic sign of "Chungking bristles" is the yellow string with which the bristles are bound, all other kinds of bristles being bound with grayish-colored string.

The steaming method is the following. When the bristles reach the native factory in loosely bound bundles, they are thrown into large jars filled with water with the bundles intact. This is to thoroughly cleanse the bristles. After 10 days in warm weather or 15 days in winter time, the bristles are taken out and the liquid left behind has a very offensive odor, yellowish color and a corrosive effect on the skin. Workmen in this washing department usually get their fingers seriously injured in handling this kind of bristles. The bundles are then untied. When all the dirt is cleaned off by combing, the bristles are washed with water. They are then dried either by sunning or artificial baking. After the drying process, they are evenly laid on a board and each small lot of them is tightly and flatly tied on a small wooden board a little larger than the lot of bristles themselves. These bundles are then evenly laid on the latticed bottom of a steaming screen through which steam is passed



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for several hours. This is meant to straighten any bristles which may be curved and curled. As soon as the steaming process is finished, the bundles are untied, and the bristles are now ready for final binding. Bristles of different lengths are carefully sorted by experienced workmen and the sorted bristles are bound at the coarser ends by string into a round, cup-like shape. The workmen in this sorting and binding department must be extremely proficient in their work and be able to bind the bristles in such bundles that look as if the bristles had grown up with exactly the same rapidity: both ends of each bundles are extremely even and the bristles are bright and clean, while in the case of black bristles they have the appearance of Chinese satin. One cannot help admiring the dexterity of the Chinese handicrafts men who resort to no mechanical device or chemical means throughout the entire process. In the washing process, the only difference is that the steaming process is omitted, and hence bristles prepared in this method are not so straight and valued.

Finally the tied end (usually of 2 inches diameter) of each bundle of bristles is ground on a sandstone so as to make it smooth. The dust is all cleaned off and then each two bundles are wrapped in one with soft

white paper with the length of the bundles given thereon. They are then laid with good order in strong wooden chests lined with good Chinese oiled paper. White camphor powder is spread into the chests. The chests are left open when they are sent to the foreign companies who examine the contents before taking the quality of the goods for granted. The bundles in each box are of the same length, although the custom of buyers of bristles is to order by picul (100 catties) which contains bristles of graded length in different quantities summing up altogether 100 catties, which is illustrated by the following example:

One Picul of Steamed Chungking Bristles			
2.00	inches	.....	10 catties
2.25	"	.....	10 "
2.50	"	.....	10 "
2.75	"	.....	10 "
3.00	"	.....	10 "
3.25	"	.....	10 "
3.50	"	.....	8 "
3.75	"	.....	8 "
4.00	"	.....	7 "
4.25	"	.....	5 "
4.50	"	.....	4 "
4.75	"	.....	3 "
5.00	"	.....	2 "
5.25	"	.....	1 "
5.50	"	.....	1 "
5.75	"	.....	1 "
6.00	"	.....	1 "

100 catties

Within recent years when competition among native bristle manufacturers has become sharper as the trade has extensively developed in this center on the one hand and shortage of demand from abroad on the other, one deplorable vice has crept into the field. There are those that adulterate their bristles with horses' tails which are neither as stiff nor as straight as bristles. They cut them into the length desired and mix them with bristles in as good a manner as pure bristles have. Sometimes they will dye the tails the color desired. This often means a great gain to the native manufacturers to the serious loss of foreign companies. Cows' tails are often used. The prices of tails are several times cheaper than the bristles. To remedy this, here is a method of detecting adulteration given by a well-known Chinese expert in bristles. To differentiate the bristles, one has to remember that true bristles cannot be easily broken by pulling, while horses' tails offer no great resistance. Again, tails cut by scissors are even at both ends, while bristles have only one end even and the other always branches out in five strands at the extremity. Keeping these two facts in mind and with a little precaution, one has no difficulty in detecting the falsity.

Opinion is often expressed that bristles of certain manufacturing centers are good, while others are not. In fact the good quality of bristles depends not upon the localities where these are prepared, but upon the places where the hogs come from. For instance, it is said by a man proficient in bristles that the good quality of bristles lies in four factors, namely the stiffness, the diameter, the length, and the method by which bristles are prepared. Pigs in mountainous countries like Szechuan and the Northern provinces always give bristles that possess the first three factors, for this kind of pig feeds on the mountains and is

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. \$1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. \$2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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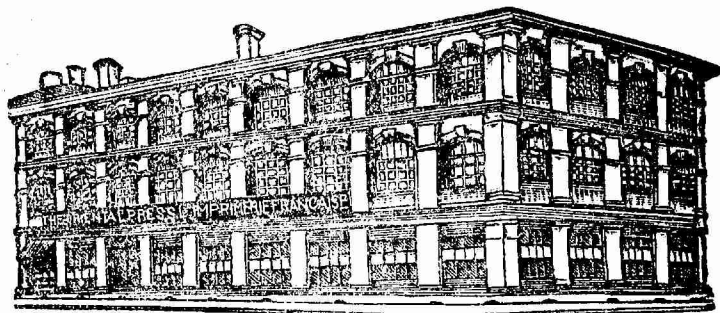
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View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. \$3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

wild in nature. Wild boars, for instance, give bristles that are always stiff, coarse and very long. On the other hand, pigs in Hunan, which are always bred in the home and fed with domestic food refuse, give bristles falling short of these qualities.

The prices paid in the first instance in collecting bristles range from \$2 to 40 cents according to the contents of bristles: bristles mixed with the least hair and dirt are most valued. It is wonderful to note why bristles are sold as high as several hundred dollars per picul. This is owing the fact that only 70 catties or so of finished bristles can be prepared from 100 catties and that in collecting bristles the catties customarily contain 16 *lien* each, while in selling to exporters each catty is made of 16.8 *lien*. The cost of transportation, manufacture, etc., also add greatly to the cost of production. Steamed bristles are sold at Tls. 136-130 and are at present quoted at Tls. 134. The prices of washed bristles range from Tls. 147 to Tls. 120 and are at present quoted at Tls. 120. The prices of white bristles are the highest of all, sometimes Tls. 200 or more. In general the longer the bristles the higher the price.

The manufacture of white bristles was not much minded by natives some six years or so ago, until the Japanese began to export them in large quantity. White bristles from Hunan are considered to be excellent. It is said that the Japanese export white bristles to Japan where they bleach them and then export to foreign countries with good profits. The Japanese do not export black bristles to any great extent.

The season of this trade is between January and June. The exporting work is done throughout the entire year, but particularly in the first half of the year.

This branch of native industry, insignificant as it seems, is important when it is remembered that it has employed more than 15,000 operatives in Wu-Han cities. There are many women operatives, and they are a noticeable feature of this industry.

The native factory in Hankow which has enjoyed an enviable reputation among foreign exporters both for the excellency of its bristles and the straightforward and businesslike manner in which it does business is the Tung Yee Bristle Factory. The factory is under expert supervision. Again the Tung Yee is the only collaborator that was awarded by the International Jury of Awards of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of San Francisco, California, in 1915.

Hankow, July 25, 1919.

British Steel Makers Study American Production

Figures emphasising the big increase in the iron and steel output of the United States have just been published by the National Federation of Steel Manufacturers of Great Britain, according to a report from the American Chamber of Commerce in London issued on June 7. This fact coupled with the recent inquiries in Parliament as to the extent to which American steel makers are under-selling British firms, indicates the new interest now taken by British experts in American steel competition. A report has been published that at the end of May, $\frac{3}{8}$ " rods of American steel were being

delivered c. i. f. London at £3 less than British steel of the same kind and quality, the American figure being £19. 15. 0 (\$91.64 at a 4.64 value for the pound sterling). The British Federation's report states that American pig iron production has increased three times over since 1900, being 39,052 thousands of tons in 1918, American steel production for the same period increasing four times over, from 10,188 to 45,078 thousands of tons.

Commercial and Financial Notes

There are 80 foreign fire-insurance companies operating in China, not one of which is American. Foreign fire insurance companies operate in China under the laws of their own country in accordance with extraterritorial treaties with China.

The Ford Automobile Company has placed an order for 150,000 tons of steel with the U. S. Steel Corporation, and it is stated that the total orders for steel from auto makers this year has been 800,000 tons, according to the June issue of the *Financial Age*, New York.

A dividend of 15 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of the Lih Teh Oil Mill Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai July 14. C. R. Burkill, who presided, stated in his speech that for the first time in many years cotton seeds were of good quality, the supplies were large and the market steady. The mill worked satisfactorily and economically, the machinery being in first class order.

Higher prices have been put into effect in the raw silk markets from Canton and Shanghai, China, according to the issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce* of June 21. The Canton prices in the markets were reported to be between 5 and 10 cents a pound on all grades and the new levels were holding firm in all quarters of the market. In Shanghai the quotations were up about 20 to 30 cents a pound on the steam filature grades.

C. Holliday, who presided at the fourth annual meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estates Ltd. held in Shanghai July 25, mentioned in the course of his speech to the assembled shareholders that the Singapore agents of the company were emphatic on the point as to the reason why there had been a considerable drop in the output from the estimate that it was due to the presence of a man-eating tiger which prevented several fields from being tapped; he added that he had seen a newspaper paragraph that the beast had since been destroyed by poison and he sincerely hoped that it was true.

American-made hardware is finding large sales in Canton, and a ready-market exists for all high grade goods of this kind. Pocket knives, files of varying size, iron and brass screws, padlocks and similar articles are in demand by the inhabitants and surrounding country of Canton, according to Albert W. Pontius, American Consul at Canton. Hardware also used in building, is in great demand and this is due to the fact that the old style structures are being sold and demolished and the new semi-foreign dwellings of two and three stories are being substituted. Other material used in building construction will probably find large sales too.

New Books and Publications

English Grammar for Chinese

A Practical Grammar of English for Chinese Students, by Olin D. Wannamaker, M. A. 153 pp. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1919.

THERE is considerable need for good text books on English grammar for the use of Chinese students. So far the books most widely used have been those written for use in American and English schools. But the difficulties of the Chinese student are many of them of a sort that never trouble the student to whom the language is native.

The method followed by the writer of this grammar is much like that of the writer of "The Mother Tongue," a book with which most of us are familiar. As it is much shorter, however, it is not so full of illustrative material and suggestive topics for composition work. It is a question indeed whether it would not have been better to have introduced more material of this sort, for in this respect the book leaves more to the imagination and initiative of the teacher—and the student—than ought to be required of them. It would have been better, too, to have grouped the main topics into chapters, with more regard to their relative importance, for some topics require more emphasis than others.

The book has, however, very distinct merits. The exercises are good, and certain constant sources of difficulty to Chinese students, such as the order of words, interrogative sentences, and the uses of the tenses of the verb, are very well treated. Teachers of language have need always to remember that, with the best of grammars, a great deal depends upon themselves as to the amount of reality and life which grammatical rules may have in the student's mind. To all such this book may be recommended as one of the most satisfactory which have been published for the use of Chinese students.

D. R.

St. John's University, July 25, 1919.

Stories for Chinese Students

Short Stories for Chinese Students, selected and edited by H. F. Mac Nair, M. A., Professor of History and Government in St. John's University. Shanghai: The Commercial Press.

Short Stories, occupying 350 pages, with two or three pages of introduction to each story, are intended by the editor as "A Reader for advanced classes in Middle Schools, and as a text for College Classes, to study the growth and importance of the short story as an important part of literature." Perhaps no two of us would agree in our choice of a number of short stories best suited to the purpose outlined above. The stories in this book are generally well selected, but some are too difficult for Middle School students, while some, such as Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and Kipling's "The Man Who Was," may be considered of doubtful value to any Chinese student. The chief value of the text lies in the introductions, which are skilfully gotten up, and treat the Setting, Plot, and Characters of each story in a suggestive manner. The general introduction is

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also very good. Some notes and explanations of difficult passages in the text would have been appreciated by both students and teachers. H. H.

Shanghai College, July 12, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Comdr. Hartford; C. Kirke; E. M. Giebel, Hangchow; A. S. Farwig, Tientsin; A. M. Snow, San Francisco; J. Barr, Tientsin; Capt. de Rosiere, Siberia; Lt. Bordin; Miss H. L. Lissak, Shanghai; Lt. Boone; Mr. and Mrs. Longstreth; L. C. Morse, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wooden, Tientsin; Mrs. S. B. Brown; S. E. Awad, New York; M. Kassang, New York; S. G. Wilcox, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. L. Forster, Hongkong; J. Boycecup, London; Mrs. Upton, London; Mrs. C. Kirke, London; Capt. Patolor, Hongkong; Capt. Reemy; C. M. Reed; W. W. Mohun; J. Albeck, Kobe; A. Seith, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bull, New York; Mrs. C. B. Fooker; Mr. and Mrs. B. Frankel, New York; N. E. O'Conner, New York; Mrs. S. O. M. Snow, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reker, New York; Mrs. H. Merz, New York; Miss E. L. Merz, New York; H. G. Denham, New York; W. B. Steven, New York; F. W. Sveene, New York; M. F. Svuthwich, New York; W. C. Thomas, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chenoweth, New York; Miss E. Wolpel, Columbia; M. Shaman; T. E. Doremus, Delaware; Mrs. Huston; Mr. and Mrs. Monnett; W. B. Walker; G. Ironside, New York; R. R. Rosburgh; W. J. Whiteharst, North Carolina; Mrs. A. S. Taylor, London; T. Shimiaza; G. M. Pratt, Seattle; Mrs. A. P. Ballard, Seattle; Mrs. M. Burkhard, Seattle; A. M. Spencer; Capt. A. V. Perry, London; Capt. G. C. Byrne; Mrs. E. J. Eabury; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kiggs, San Francisco; J. Posner, Manila; E. O. Noat, Manila; Julean Arnold, Peking; S. Banno, Tokio; S. Bulkery, New York; G. W. McGuan; W. W. Gerlack; W. G. Anderson, San Francisco; Maj. Umacke, Vladivostock; Capt. H. H. R. Tow; Capt. Rice; H. H. Trcherne; L. Doagdor, Peking; T. A. Rustard, Tientsin; Capt. F. C. Ferguson, Tientsin; C. J. Carroll, Hankow; B. M. Smith, Kiukiang; C. G. Davis, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, London; Mrs. V. L. Gill, New York; Miss D. Davis, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, London; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Laing, London; Major H. Bailly, London; E. S. Bull, New York; B. Zafra, New York; H. J. Hafer, New York; D. Povlovsky, New York; R. Jargensen, Woosung; H. Payne, Peking; N. Woo, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. P. de Tanner, Soochow; C. Iino, Tsinanfu; J. Marhara, Tsinanfu; Van de Star, Hongkong; A. C. McCay, Sydney; Mrs. R. N. Kiching, Tientsin; R. Kelsey, Yokohama; K. Kobata, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Strawn, Local; Y. Mendelsan; Major Zeno Ruivass, Paris; Mrs. Cubat; Madama Robin and children; Kousseline; Stewart Deas; Lt. Gerese; Capt. Tones; Cal. Hess; J. L. Stewart; R. Scott; Berglatztsy, Japan; N. Vernier, Hankow; Capt. H. Amigan; H. S. Jerome; Lt. W. J. Urquhart; F. E. Lane; P. F. Mason, London; Mr. and Mrs. A. McTagorts and party; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, Kobe; A. B. Campbell, Hankow; C. Larson, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: J. H. Mallon; Anthony H. Metzelaar; J. Bockley, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Humperley, Tsingtao; L. Goodman; Capt. and Mrs. Andreassen; G. W. Rucker; Samuel Awad, New York; Michael Kassnoff, New York; Padrva Isaac, Harbin; E. Taranger, Tientsin; Dr. and Mrs. Hodges, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Davis and children; E. Moor, Boston; J. F. Silversmith, Boston; Miss J. White; T. C. Yu, New York; K. C. Li, New York; H. S. Corbin; Paul M. Legral; F. H. Goauernem, New York; D. L. Ballantyne, New York; M. M. Macfarlane, Hankow; A. Fraser, Wuhu; W. G. Forrest, Japan; Mrs. Grudlin, Harbin; A. S. Harr; E. R. Duby; A. Jugensen, Peking; De Perlowsky; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gill, Manchester; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chingwantao; Mr. and Mrs. Postempky, Kobe.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,
COMMISSIONER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DISBURSING OFFICER, }
CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, }
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
 { Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

- July 24, 1919; Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased; commissions to take depositions.
- " 24, " Cause No. 660; In re Last Will and Testament of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; bond of special administrator.
- " 25, " Cause No. 650; In re Estate of Marguerite Dodds, deceased; receipts.
- " 26, " Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; inventory.
- " 28, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; petition.
- " 29, " Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. The Robert Dollar Company; defendant's motion.
- " 29, " Cause No. 807; In re Estate of Edith Jane Stanley, deceased; petition.
- " 30, " Cause No. 807; In re Estate of Edith Jane Stanley, deceased; deposition.
- " 31, " Cause No. 807; In re Estate of Edith Jane Stanley, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

Hearings:

- July 29, 1919; Cause No. 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company; on claims of creditors.
- " 30, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. The American Trading Company; taking of further evidence.

Judgments and Orders:

- July 24, 1919; Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; postponing distribution of assets.
- " 24, " Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George A. Derby, deceased; directing distribution.
- " 30, " Cause No. 807; In re Estate of Edith Jane Stanley, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing:

August 4, 1919; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. The American Trading Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. JOHN DOE

(Filed June 26, 1919)

Criminal Law: Drunkenness is not an excuse for crime nor even a mitigating circumstance.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, for the Prosecution.
Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, contra.

The accused pleads guilty to an information charging that he as

"a Bill Collector for the Shanghai Water Works Company, on several days between the thirteenth and twenty-third days of June A. D. 1919, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, knowingly, intentionally, fraudulently and feloniously embezzle and convert to his own use monies of about the value of Three Hundred and Ninety-two Dollars, U. S. Currency."

The statute provides that one guilty of embezzlement "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both."¹ Counsel for the accused claims that he later was intoxicated (tho not to the extent of failing to realize what he was doing) during the period specified in the information, and therefore asks that no imprisonment be imposed. But drunkenness is not, under our law, an excuse for crime; it is not even a mitigating circumstance² and the term of thirty days recommended by the District Attorney seems inadequate upon the record before us.

The accused is accordingly sentenced to sixty days of imprisonment and to pay a fine of three hundred ninety-two dollars U. S. currency, being the amount taken, with subsidiary imprisonment according to law in case of insolvency, all imprisonment to be served in Bilibid Prison, territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs in this prosecution.

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 429, sec. 46.
2. Corpus Juris XVI, 106, 107.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament
of
LUS D. COOPER,
Deceased.

Cause No. 802

Estate No. 298

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 18, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) ANNIE COOPER,

Executrix,

No. 4, Ezra Road,

Shanghai, China.

July 18 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

EDITH JANE STANLEY,

Deceased.

Cause No. 807

Estate No. 299

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 1, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Francis Frederick Stanley,

Administrator,

No. 5, Markham Park,

Shanghai, China.

August 1, 1919.